R. S. IX-5]

Previous references.

Com 25-161 31

File No. 03-18

1916.17

Serial Nos. 1-14

(Samp)

Later reference..

Com 108-18 &
6-26 (

Mg in pressure

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

Serial No. 1-15

P 1136/1917

Part B for March 18

SUBJECT.

Supply of Labour in Malaya

Dl 1) Selection of P.A. Sessions

Dl 15 To The Hon'ble Chairman, M.S. Summons
to
Capt. Clay
under Sec. 10
for Workmen's Compensation
Com 308-1 & 10 3-18
Direction to Show cause

early
(For Disposal at an/ Meeting)

57

No. C. 3

6.1.1919

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

COUNCIL MATTER.

SUBJECT.

(Clause xii of the Schedule)

Scheme for the creation of Labour Supply Department in the Malna

CIRCULATED TO THE MEMBERS OF COUNCIL.

By Order,

6th January ..... 1918.

C S Balasundaram
Chief Secretary to Government.

Extraordinary Member of Council.

L60/3.2.19 First Member of Council. Seen. 4-2-19

Second Member of Council. seen

530-4/16 Temporary Member of Council. accepted

Further instructions Collector Jaffna dated 10.1.19 made note in his Vir.

WD 9870—GPB—1,000—11-5-17

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

(Spiritual)

NOTES.

File No. 80-16

FILE HEADING.

Statement of promises made by the Government during the Representative Assembly sittings of 1946, re. Supply of labour in the Andamans.

From

No.	Dated	Received
Diary No.	Enclos. Spare Copies.	Serial No. 1 to 7

BRIEF ABSTRACT OF LETTER.

Supply of labour in the Andamans.
(Subject No. 12)

~~NOTES AND~~ ORDERS.

"The Central Committee of the Andaman Andamans Committee should be asked to expedite submit ~~submitting with draft~~

EA 2 Progs. of the Committee containing the 3.2.46 discussions and a resolution on the

NOTES—First sheet.

G. R. S. I.

General and Revenue Secretariat. | Serial No. | Serial File No. 80 of 1916.

Subject have just been received and separately submitted for per Formal recommendations may be awaited

6/2

7/2-17

3. It is hoped in the Prov. by the Central Cttee meeting for January 1917 that the Sub Cttee appointed to report on the subject have submitted a report which is proposed to be taken up for discussion next meeting.

5/2-17

H. Levy.)

4 Please ask the C.C. to expedite the submission of the report.

Dreer

28/2-17

5 Draft

28.2.17

28/2

3/3-17

3 To the Secretary, Central Committee, No. D. Shi No 5738 dated 6.3.17

Requests early submission of the report in the matter of supply of labour material which does under

NOTE—Contn. sheet

Serial No.	
	Consideration of the Central Committee.
4	8 From the Secretary, Central Committee, Shimoga, No. C 344 M.D. dated 22.4.17 States that the report of the Sub Committee has been translated and sent to Leading Mahratta Land-Lords for opinion and that a further report in the matter will be submitted soon after the next meet of the Central Committee, which is fixed for the 19th May 1917. 7 Further report will be awaited. Submitted 2.5.17 4/5 Yes MK 7.5.17
5	10 From Mr. Hoskoppa Krishnaraya, D.O dated 5th Oct 17 Submits for orders a final scheme drawn up by him with detailed rates for the labour-supply in Malnad.
6	11 From the Dy Commr & Chairman, M.D. Shimoga District, No. C 3468 9.10.17 Submits for sanction a scheme approved by the Central Committee, for the organisation of a labour bureau for the Malnad 12 The Cost of the scheme proposed by Mr. Krishnaraya is Rs 25,000/- per annum The modified scheme submitted to Central

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

General and Revenue Secretariat.

Secn File No. 80 of 1916-17

Serial No.

Commission is Rs 5000/- per annum.

13 If approved the file may be sent to the Secretary, E & A, for favour of opinion.

Submitted

13.10.17

14 Two schemes have now been received regarding the question of labour supply to the malnad land owners, the one put forward by Rao Bahadur Hosakoppa Krishna Rao and the other recommended by the central committee.

The scheme suggested by the central committee is a simple one, the cost of which is proposed to be defrayed out of the Sugali Cess Fund as contemplated in Govt. order of 5.9.17. It is doubtful if the scheme will adequately solve the labour problem effectively. The scheme, it is pointed out, is intended for the relief of areca garden owners. In one of the pamphlets on the subject, it has been calculated that nearly 60000 coolies would be required for the areca gardens and that half this number would have to come from outside the State. It is doubtful if a small agency as the one now proposed would be able to secure such a large number of coolies. As an experimental measure however the proposal of the central

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

General and Revenue Secretariat. | Govt File No. 80 of 1916-17

Serial No.

Committee has much to commend it. The scheme may perhaps be tried in one Taluq of the South Canara dt. and the agency required to supply about 10000 coolies If it proves anything like a success further Experiments may be made on a larger scale. The functions of the Labour agency has not been defined by the central committee. It should not be a mere corresponding agency but a Supply agency as well.

The Scheme put forward by Mr. Krishnarao is an elaborate one though he says it has been largely modified so as to reduce the cost. The Scheme proposes to make the Labour Deptt a branch of Govt. work, but it is a matter for serious consideration whether such an arrangement desirable In the 1st place, the difficulty of conducting a Deptt. outside the State would be a no small one secondly, legal difficulties would arise in connection with the contracts to be entered in by parties and their enforcement. thirdly many difficulties of a practical nature would arise in working out the details given in Mr Krishna Rao's Scheme

There are many serious considerations besides I have apprehended them myself all along Rk.

16 Kind reference is in this connection to the opinion of the Govt. Advocate dt 20.4.17. The opinions of the Dewans of Travancore and Cochin

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

GPB—70,000—17-12-15

General and Revenue Secretariat.

Sum File No. 80 of 1916-17

Serial No.

are not in favour of Mr. Krishna Rao's Scheme. Even The Agl. Committee of the Econ. Confce. are of opinion that official influence was inadvisable. It would appear to be desirable, in case the Scheme suggested by the central Council is to be viewed with favour, to try it through non-official agency subsidising the Scheme from State funds, a board being constituted to supervise the work of the labour supply staff. Before further action is taken, ~~it is desirable~~, the opinions of the Secy Econ. Confce and the Director of Industries may be obtained.

MK 29.10.17

Chief Secy

Yes - Sml

MK 14/11/17

Draft submitted (need not go.)

15.11.17

Forwarded with compliments to Secretary Economic Conference for favour of remarks

By order

For Chief Secy

25/11/17

No 825 of 1917. 20-11-17

This may be referred to the Director of Industries after consulting Mr. Chatterton before sending his opinion to the Government. I shall let it be discussed at the next Council Mtg.

NOTE—Contn. sheet is

GPB—70,000—17-12-15

General and Revenue Secretariat.

Gen—File No. 80 of 1916-17

Serial No.	
	Draft submitted with reference back dated 24.11.17
	Issued 26/11/17
7	Do The Secretary Economic Conference The Director of Industries & Commerce No. 3127-8 dated 6.12.1917 Forwards copies of Communications received with Ds 5 & 6 re: organisation of a Labour bureau for the Malnad and requests them to favour Government with their opinion in the matter
8.	From the Residents of South Canara petition, dated the 24th November, offer certain criticisms with reference to the scheme proposed by the Malnad Improvement Committee for recruitment of labour in the Malnad Submitted 17.12.17 Await replies from Sec'y Econ. Conf. & Director Dtt.
9	9/12 Mr. Kennedy Subramanya, Eldhi Pate dated 13/12/17 Expresses his views about the Malnad Labour Scheme approved by the select Committee of the L.C. Committee Submitted with draft acknowledgment of the letter

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

GPB—70 1001—17-12-15

G. R. S. 12]

General and Revenue Secretariat. | Gen File No. 80 of 1916-17

Serial No.

The scheme advocated by the Central Committee for the organisation of a Labour Bureau for the Madras has been forwarded to the Secretary, Economic Conference and also the Director of Industries, for opinion.

16.1.18

Issue draft. Have replies ... received from the Secretary, Economic Conference and Director of Industries?

16/1

10 Do

Mr. Karody Subbarao, B.A.
Landlord and Home Farmer,
Kuthpady Village, Udipi, South Canara

Acknowledges the receipt of his letter referred to in Sl. 9.

Submitted

Replies have not been received from the Secretary Economic conference & the Director of Industries.

18.1.18

Await replies & remind if necessary

3/1

32 From the Secretary, Mysore Economic Conference
No. 4737 & 6.9.18

States that the scheme formulated by the Secretary, M. I. Committee, may be followed as it has the advantage of having been discussed at a meeting of the Central

NOTE—Contn. sheet

G. R. S. III-2.

General and Revenue Secretariat.

Govt File No. 80 of 1916-17

Serial No.	
	Madras Improvement Committee Submitted for orders. 11.2.18 Await reply from Director Ind. Are reminders being sent? Please let me know in a routine ? 12 From Mr. M. Krishna Rao, Secy Madras Labour Union dated 25.2.18 forwards a copy of the proceedings of the meeting of the Madras Labour-Holders' Association, held at Ayanavaram, on the 25th February 18 and invites attention to the resolution No. 5 (A) & (B) regarding the Madras Labour supply & requests that the views of the Association may be considered 35 Draft acknowledging the letter is submitted as ordered. Reply from the Director of Industries has not been received 1.3.18 2/3 36 No reply has till now been received from the Director of Industries & Commerce in the matter. Draft reminder submitted for approval. 7/5 8/8 To Dharmapa Krishna Rao Esqr No 4946 dt 5.3.18 Communicated the receipt of

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

LABOUR SUPPLY TO THE MALNAD LAND O W N E R S.

Since the introduction of the Malnad Improvement Scheme which has set people in the Malnad thinking about the needs of the areas comprised therein, various questions of importance have been urged for the consideration of Government with a view to their early settlement. Of these, that relating to the supply of labour to the Malnad was one of the earliest recognised wants. Several schemes have been suggested in this connection both by Official Committees and by non-official public spirited gentlemen and though the schemes urged from time to time differ much in the details, the essential features of most of them are similar. The differences relate to the methods of work and questions of finance.

The essential points brought to notice are as follows:-

(1) That there is a real dearth of labour in the Malnad, notwithstanding the opinion expressed to the contrary by some theorists;

(2) that an organisation is necessary in order to secure a supply of steady and reliable labour;

(3) that in view of the ignorance, illeteracy, diffidence or similar other causes the local people cannot be expected to

move in the matter of organising such a Department. Therefore Government should come to the aid of the people by organising the Department; and

(4) the cost of the Department may be met from the 'supari' cess fund or by the levy, if necessary, of a labour cess.

Leaving the details out of account for the present, we may take up for consideration the merits and drawbacks of the two schemes that are prominently before Government now.

The one is the scheme recommended by the Shimoga ~~Deputy Commissioner~~ District Committee at a cost of Rs. 5000/- per annum and the other urged by Mr. H. Krishna Rao costing Rs. 25,000/- per annum.

THE SHIMOGA ~~DEPUTY COMMISSIONER'S~~ District Committee's SCHEME.

Organization proposed:-

One labour correspondent at Udipi on a monthly Salary of	...	Rs. 150	
Fixed Travelling Allowance	...	40	
One clerk on	...	15	P.M.
One peon	...	8	"
Three labour agents on a pay		35	"
Fixed T.Allowance		10	
Three peons to the above @		8	each
Contingencies	...	35	

The duties of these agents has not been explained.

The object aimed at in this scheme is the establishment of an Information Bureau with a view to enable the employers of labour to know where to find reliable labourers. It is an attempt towards bringing the employers and employed nearer each other. This no doubt a useful item of work so far as it goes, but it cannot be regarded as a satisfactory solution of the problem. This scheme practically does nothing either to the employer or to the employee. It does not in any way overcome the evi of employing Kanganis or private

Organisation Proposed.

1. Directorate.		
Chief Director.	Pay Rs.400 T.A.Rs.100	
Deputy Director..	Pay Rs.150 T.A.Rs. 50	Rs.8400 P.A.
2. Clerical:		
1.Chief Director's office. 50,35,25.		
2.Dy.Director's office. 35 & 20.		2220 P.A.
3.T.A.for clerks Rs.20		
3. Canvassing:		
5 Agents at Rs.40 each		Rs.
15 Maistries-Average cost per mensem Rs.22		5100 "
4. Inspectors:		
6.Pay @ 50		4320 "
Cycle Allowance 10		
5 Menials		
7 Pay @ Rs. 12,10 8, 7 & 6		840 "
Fixed T.A.		
6 Miscellaneous		
Interest on Rs. 5000 lent to Department by Government for advances.	250	
Printing charges &c.	500	4120 "
Post & Telegraph "	500	
Rent for Director's Offices	1200	
Contingent charges	1670	
Total ...		25,000

The organisation proposed is on the lines of the organisations that are now in Existence

canvassers, nor does it propose to help in any way the poor cooly from the clutches of the Middleman. As an information and recommendation agency it is useful but its use is very limited. The following points are left out of consideration:-

1) The steady supply of labour
2) Prevention of the coolies deserting
3) Arrangements for catching defaulters
4) Protection of cooly interests.

Mr. Krishna Rao's scheme on the other hand is a little more thorough going in regard to these questions. His idea is that the labour Department should be not only an information department but a supply agency as well. So far as it goes it is alright. But when it comes to the question of working the scheme, the difficulties that other private agencies experience in the working of such a department are not likely to be absent when the Department is under Government control. The mere fact that a Government agency is employed to recruit and control labour does not make the department any the less a labour Lep This scheme does away with the Kangani and introduces the paid maistry. The result of this arrangement will be that in place of an interested

agent or canvasser we have probably an indifferent paid maistry who will have to compete against independent Kanganis working under the patronage of private agencies. Even assuming that the agents employed by Government will prove to be as efficient as the more prosperous independent Kanganis, it is still a matter for consideration whether these agents will be employed by all land owners in the Malnad.

In short the success of a scheme like this depends upon the following factors as well:—

(1) The land owners should ~~invite~~ unite to act through the Department always and to pay the cost of it, if necessary.

(2) The land owners should combine to check unfair competition and regularise the wages with due regard to the interests of coolies.

(3) Should standardise advances to be paid to maistries or coolies

hether it is possible to expect such a combination from the present landed proprietors in the Malnad is a subject for careful investigation.

There is however no need to delay the trial of a scheme merely because of some of its practical difficulties. Perhaps in the working of an experiment, solutions may suggest themselves

The following course of action may be adopted as an experimental measure. A select area in the Malnad may be taken up - say 2 Taluks in either the Shimoga or Kadur District, the extent for which labour is required ascertained, the land owners consulted as regards their willingness to obtain labour through Government agency and if ¾ of the land owners agree to accept the offer, a small staff of reliable agents and maistries on reasonable salaries appointed and placed under an Officer of Assistant Commissioner's standing. The scheme may be tried for 2 years and if its benefits are pronounced and clear, further extension may be taken up for consideration.

Muddaiah Reddy may do. 26/3

26/3

38 The evil genius of the whole labour supply problem appears to be the "Kangani", who fleeces the coolies & also exploits the employers.

39 Mr Krishna Rao's scheme proposes to replace him by a paid recruiter ~~who will be~~ under the supervision of a responsible agent. This will no doubt be good of the men are taken in the

Routine Notes.

[To be used only for notes, requisitions, etc., not intended for permanent record.]

principal work of recruiting.

Some system of payment by results must be devised.

4. As regards funds a grant from the Imperial Fund may be made, but it is essential that the landholders who will be benefited shall contribute a substantial portion of the cost

5. An experimental scheme as suggested in the last para of the asstt secy's note may well be tried in Kaira & Ahmedabad talukas

C.S.J.
30/3/18

6. An experiment may be tried for a couple of years as suggested under the supervision of the Rural Improvement Committee - Mr. Nelson Wilson so far as Government is concerned will be appreciable

30.4.18

N.B.—Should routine notes be written on small slips, the notes must be copied, or slips pasted on this form.

W.D. 84—GPB—60,000—20-7-16

Routine Notes.

[To be used only for notes, requisitions. etc., not intended for permanent record.]

L. F. this 2256-17

Submitted.

43 A Short note on the question of Labour Supply & the Mahsud is herewith Submitted. I am trying & study the subject more fully & reasonable & elaborate on the points noted later on. Meanwhile I have pointed out some of the questions that will require Scrutiny in a Study of this subject

MK
30/3/18

Chief Sec?)

44 A preliminary note is Submitted for perusal.

45 A further note will be put up shortly.

CBM
30/3/18

5196
1/4/18

Dewan)

N.B.—Should routine notes be written on small slips, the notes must be copied, or slips pasted on this form.

Vide orders on the note — 30.4.18

W.D. 84—GPB—60,000—20-7-16

Asstt Secy IV for early action on the lines indicated in the Secretary's note.

CBM
2/5/18

Draft put up with note

18

ROUTINE NOTES

[To be used only for notes, requisitions, etc., not intended for permanent record.]

I met Mr. Lestner Martin the Labour Commissioner a few days ago and had a talk with him about the labour problem in the Malnad area of the State. He said he could not speak with any accurate information on the kind of labour required for areca garden which evidently was what the Malnad land owners wanted but speaking generally he pointed out that two things have to be kept in view in dealing with this question. These are (1) wages paid & the coolies should be sufficiently attractive, and (2) the wages thus paid & the coolie when distributed throughout the year should be certainly more than what he can earn in his own home. He agreed that the coolie interests are often ignored by the Kangani arrangement now in vogue in the labour organisation carried ~~on~~ by private agencies, but he said that more and more ~~Coolie~~ ~~interests~~ attention would be paid to coolie interests and coolie comforts. He had hopes that Post-Control

N.B.—Should routine notes be written on small slips, the notes must be copied, or slips pasted on this form.

G.R.S. III—31

ROUTINE NOTES.

[To be used only for notes, requisitions, etc., not intended for permanent record.]

Over the rangan and fortnight on
Coorly in trust, would go a great way
to establish confidence in the minds
of the coolies,
The disadvantage of having a paid maistry
could easily be overcome by an arrangement
with the employers who may be required
to pay a commission on the number of coolies
supplied.

MK
22/6/18

Draft order re. Labour Supply Scheme
is submitted. Discussed the details
again with Mr Martin on 3.8.18.

MK
8/8/18.

Chief Secretary)

I have suggested the appointment of a
number of paid Kanganis, ~~receiving~~
~~remuneration~~ on Rs 10/- the
number to be sanctioned during
any particular year being limited to
the number of coolies to be recruited
during that year. Each maistry will,
we may assume, be able to recruit
about 20 coolies, when the services
of the maistries are not required. They may
be dispensed with.

MK

Draft put in revised as per
wishes recd from Chief Sec on 10/8/18

MK
24/8/18

Placed upon table by Chief Secretary.

N.B.—Should routine notes be written on small slips, the notes must be copied, or slips pasted on this form.

GRSM. SL.469.

G.R.S. III–3]

ROUTINE NOTES.

[To be used only for notes, requisitions, etc., not intended for permanent record.]

From Mr. Kanody Subbarao,
Nasik, Letter dated 3rd Sept.
States that the scheme framed by the Select Committee is practicable and that he will undertake the post of Labour Correspondent & Clerk to be located at Nasik Dist. Pl.

Mr. Kanody Subbarao's letter is only an emphatic approval of the proposals of the Skin & Hide Committee re. the establishment of a Labour Bureau & an application as it was for being appointed as Labour Agent.

His application may be considered when the agency is to be established.

Meanwhile the draft order put up on the lines approved by the Dewan and with suggestions as were received from other parties is submitted for approval & signature.

DMC
3-9-18.

Chief Secy

N.B.—Should routine notes be written on small slips, the notes must be copied, or slips pasted on this form.

General and Revenue Secretariat. | Sanc. File No. 80 of 1916-17

Serial No.

53 With reference to the Dewan's orders of 30/4/18, the question has been further considered & discussed by Mr Kesaviengar. Mr Kesaviengar met Mr Aylmer Martin Lt.-Col. Commissioner of the U. P. A. S. I, and discussed the subject with him more than once. These consultations have been very helpful, & I understand that Mr Martin thought well of the proposed arrangements.

54 The scheme proposed is embodied in the draft Govt. order submitted for approval & orders.

87
18.9.18
1749
23.9.18

2nd member
Dewan

CSK
18/9/18

55 I think before formally sanctioning the Scheme the issue of the working agency & 2 subs of 4 of the draft may be discussed.

The Sub seems a little too early.

I must remember the Sub Cadre should remain under the control of the Shencottah Dt Committee

19.9.

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

GPB—70,000—17-12-15

General and Revenue Secretariat.

Sam: File No. 80 of 1916.-17

Serial No.

53 I shall be obliged if the Extra Member will kindly go into this question thoroughly & send up his specific recommendations for consideration in Council.

27.11.18

Submitted

28/11

1950-281
28-11-18

Extra Member)

57 I am of opinion that a State Labour Supply Department on the lines proposed by Mr. V. Krishna Rao does not commend itself to me. It is an economic equilibrium in which can be maintained only under the normal conditions of demand & supply. Why is it that labour is better attended towards Estates owned & managed by foreign agency than towards those run by local agency? It is because labour is invariably better cared for in the former case. The old bond of sympathy between Capital & Labour has practically ceased to exist & unless our people realise this in all its gravity, sooner themselves & rise to the occasion the once will be to them a lost one. Pol. There is also some force in the representation that the aid of Govt. is called for as matters stand at present. The point for consideration is

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

GPB—70,000—17-12-15

Serial No.

in What direction & to what extent is this called for. It is a matter of common Experience that the more there is of Spoon feeding the greater the feeling of helplessness. The help has therefore to be given judiciously so that the appetite may not get perverted After comparing the merits & demerits of the proposals now received, & receiving the position in my mind it strikes me that it would be justifiable to make an Experiment & see what lesson it teaches us. Of the three Talukas which are most affected are Shimoga & Kadur. The inconvenience felt in Hassan being nothing considerable. The two districts first named, a beginning may well be made with Chitaldrug & Koppa Talugs. as proposed since they are adjacent to one another & have also direct access to the West Coast via Agumbe Ghaut. A Small establishment such as that suggested by the C M / Committee may be sanctioned for a year & the result watched. Details cannot well be settled beforehand for the work is of a new kind. So far as first officers are concerned, Experience of it must be obtained. Point before any scheme is made it is absolutely necessary to know What the land holders of these two Talugs have got

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

GPB—70,000—17-12-15

General and Revenue Secretariat. | File No. of 191 .

Serial No.

bray in the matter themselves. Unless & until some such assurance as that outlined in sub paras 1 & 2 of para 3 of the proposed G.O is forthcoming I would not recommend any intervention on the part of Govt in the matter. One speaker does not make a Commune & the voice of one individual however intelligent, well informed & influential he may be, cannot be acted upon as fully representative of the class. If he thinks Govt & Press he path wanly. Before any such G.O as that proposed issues, a preliminary enquiry as above is essential & this step may be taken now.

Reed 26.12.18

3527 28.12.18

Dewan).

58 When I toon next in the matter of visits in connection with the M.I. Scheme. I shall make it a point to discuss this important subject with the local officials & the private gentlemen, interested in the matter & are competent to speak about. & have information in it.

Reed 26.12.18.

59 may be brought up for consideration along with agenda of meeting of the Council

Secy 28.12.18

C.1 Circulate

Secy 29.12

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

GPB—70,000—17-12-15

Secy 2.1.19

77 21

25

General and Revenue Secretariat.

Gen File No. 80 of 1916-17

Serial No.	
14	Petition from Mr. H. Nicholson and others, dated 2.12.18 praying for the addition of a satisfactory and workable scheme in connection with labour supply in Jharia, with Tundoo as chief recruiting centre.

* This file was sent to Simla Office with the office Note dated 26-12-18.

** Same was sent with [illegible] from Secretary to Board to [illegible] for information.

[illegible] It is noted that this may be issued with final file.

For Note regarding Labour supply in Jharia submitted for orders of the Secretary Member on 28.11.18;

Submitted in continuation

Circle with the other file.

16.12.18

28.12.18

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

WD A 1789—GPB—60,000—20-3-18—S.

Extract from the Proceedings of the 478th Meeting of the Council of His Highness the Maharaja, held at Bangalore on the 13th February 1919

---

5. Subject.-Clause xii of the Schedule.

Scheme for the creation of Labour Supply Department in the Malnad

Opinion of the Council.

The draft order may be approved.

Sd. A.R.Banerji,

Offg. Dewan of Mysore.

"EXTRACT'

Chief Secretary to Government.

WD 1148—GPB—1,000—23-12-18

Serial No.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Council is put up.

62 Forwarded, with Compliments, to the Financial Secretary to Government, for Concurrence or remarks, if any.

7C 1791-18

63 No financial objn.

18/2/19

Chief Secy)

64 Please put up D.J.W & D.J.W up 18/2/19

Submitted
20.2.19

Please put up D.J.W typed

a Hd Draft submd
21.2.19.

Submd circ D.J.W 20.5.19.

Chief Secy
2nd Member)

4820-24
24-2-19

DM approved
Rec'd
25.2.19

22/2/19

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

GPB—50,000—13-5-08

Subject:—

65 Scheme for the creation ofaLabour Supply Department in the Malnad.

Since the introduction of the Malnad Improvement Scheme, the question of labour supply in the Malnad has been frequently urged for the consideration of Government.

2. Mr. Hosakoppa Krishna Rao submitted, for the orders of Government, a scheme drawn up by him for labour supply in the Malnad, together with draft rules for the same. The cost of the scheme was estimated at Rs.25,000/- per annum. The Deputy Commissioner, Shimoga District, submitted, for sanction, a scheme approved by the Central Committee, Malnad Improvement, for the organisation of a Labour Bureau for the Malnad, at a cost of Rs.5,000/- per annum, the cost being met out of the Supari Cess Fund collections of Shimoga and Kadur Districts.

3. The creation of a State Labour Supply Department, on the lines proposed by Mr. H. Krishna Rao, has not commended itself to the Council. But, in order to infuse confidence into the minds of both the employer and the cooly and to check the influence of the uncontrolled Kangani, the aid of Government in the earlier stages of the scheme appears to be necessary.

Draft for Approval

4. It is, therefore, thought advisable to make an experiment, to begin with, in the taluks of Tirthahalli and Koppa, since they are adjacent to each other and have direct access to the West Coast via Agumbe Ghat. A small establishment, as suggested by the Malnad Improvement Central Committee, may be sanctioned for a year and the results watched before the scheme is extended to other places.

5. The scheme proposed has been detailed in the draft Government Order attached hereto. It may be sanctioned, temporarily, for a period of

Recd

of two years and a moiety of the total cost in each year met out of the Supari Cess Fund, the other half being contributed by the labour-employing land owners.

6. The draft order was considered in Council and they are of opinion that it may be approved. There is no financial objection to the proposal.

P. Rajagopalachari
26.2.19

25th February 1919.

MEMBER OF COUNCIL.

G. R. S. III-2]

General and Revenue Secretariat.

Sm File No. 80 of 1916-17

Serial No.	
4949. 27-2-19.	fr D.S.N Submitted Dewan CR Signed — D.W. 27/2

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

Submitted to His Highness.

I submit herewith a Final Note by the Second *Member of Council on the subject of* labour supply in the Malnad, with a draft order, approved in Council, ...

for His Highness' gracious approval.

Dewan.

2.3.19

Record of Cases submitted for the Orders of His Highness the Maharaja.

Subject.

69 Draft Order regarding labour supply in the Malnad.

Order.

Seen
4.3.19.

Leg Ex A
4.3

Seen
4.3.19

Prop.
Issue soon.
Shd be placed at-
Tribunal of Pers

69

To day

R^e 8/3.

G. R. S. III-2]

C. 506

53

General and Revenue Secretariat.

File No. of 191

Serial No.

(*)

31. All urgent or confidential files returned with His Highness' orders may, in the absence of instructions or indications to the contrary, be ordinarily circulated to the Members of Council for perusal after the issue of orders.

33. The Secretaries concerned should see that orders in the cases referred to above are issued at once and that the files are returned immediately after to the Chief Secretary for circulation to the Members.

34. In all other cases, the files will first be circulated to the Members of Council at headquarters and then sent to the Secretariat concerned for the issue of orders.

Circulated to the Members of Council for perusal of (*) His Highness' orders before ~~after~~ issue of orders. (*Vide* Rules 31, 33 and 34 of the Subsidiary Rules for the conduct of business of Council in the Manual of Council Rules and Procedure).

C S Balasundaram

Chief Secretary to Govt.

Through the ~~Secretary~~ to Government,

....Department.

FIRST MEMBER OF COUNCIL 7.3.19

5079-161
6.3.19

SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL 7.3.19

3450
5.3.19

TEMPORARY MEMBER OF COUNCIL. 8/3

NOTE.—Contn. sheet

WD 1578—GPB—500—4-3-19

R. S. III-2]

General and Revenue Secretariat.

Sam File No. 80 of 1916.

Serial No.	
15	To The Dy Comm & Chairman M.C. Shimoga — do — Kadur Dt — do — Hassan Dt The Comptroller to Govt The Rev Commr Mr Hoskoppa Krishna Rao.

B & Sls. 1320

No. G 20308 - 13 Dt 10.3.19.

24 MAR 1919

Labour

Sanctions a Scheme for the supply of Cocoanuts in Dharwad.

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

W D A 1989—GPB—60,000—20-3-18—S.

LABOUR DEPARTMENT.

Telegrams:—
"UPASI"
BANGALORE.

No. 1144

WESTWARD HO!
HIGH GROUND,
BANGALORE.
S. INDIA.

17th June 1918.

Dear Mr. Kesavaiengar,

I now send you the blank Expenditure form in use in my Department as promised.

Encl. one

Yours sincerely,

To
B.T. Kesavaiengar Esqr., B.A.,
Assistant Secretary to the Govt.
of H.H. The Maharajah of Mysore,
BANGALORE.

Remuneration to the Deputy should be based on the basis of the amount of work, rather than the time occupied by it. A Deputy who supplies say 50 cartridges, their price being on a certain account for Rs 250/- the Deputy should be paid Rs 25/- by the cartridge for that month, with the necessary discount. The cartridge should be available in every State

This was sent to me by Martin on 3/8/18

MK
8/8/18

NO. ZZ.

U. P. A. S. I. (Incorporated)

LABOUR DEPARTMENT.

Statement of Accounts for the

Month of 191

DIVISION.

The Union Press, Bangalore. 8-17.

U. P. A. S. I. (Incorporated.)

LABOUR DEPARTMENT.

Statement of Expenditure for the month of_____ 191

Analysis No.	DETAILS OF EXPENDITURE AS PER LEDGER.	Rs.	A.	P.
	Carried forward...			

U. P. A. S. I. (Incorporated.

LABOUR DEPARTMENT.

Statement of Expenditure for the month of _____ 191

Analysis No.	DETAILS OF EXPENDITURE AS PER LEDGER.	Rs.	A.	P.
	Brought forward...			
	Total Carried forward...			

U. P. A. S. I. (Incorporated.)

LABOUR DEPARTMENT.

Statement of Expenditure for the month of _____ 191

Date.	DETAILS OF TRAVELLING EXPENSES.	Rs.	A.	P.

U. P. A. S. I. (Incorporated.)

LABOUR DEPARTMENT.

Statement of Expenditure for the month of_____ 191

Date.	DETAILS OF TRAVELLING EXPENSES.	Rs.	A.	P.
	Brought forward...			

Labour Department.

Analysis of Expenditure showing totals to end of _____ 191

as compared with Estimate.

Analysis No.	Headings.	Expenditure. this month. Rs. A. P.	Previously. Rs. A. P.	Total to end of Rs. A. P.	Estimated Expenditure for whole year. Rs. A. P.
	Establishment.				
1	Superintendent ...				
2	Allowances ...				
3	Clerks ...				
4	Peons ...				
5					
6					
	Total...				
	General Charges.				
7	Postage and Telegrams ...				
8	Stationery				
9	Travelling expenses				
10	Travelling and batta for Clerks and Peons				
11	Printing				
12	Legal expenses				
13	Rent				
14	Advertisements				
15	Contingencies				
16	Sign Boards				
17	Bank charges				
18					
19					
20					
21					
	Total...				
	Motor Vehicle.				
22	Running charges				
	Total...				
	Depreciation.				
23	On Furniture				
24	,, Typewriters				
25	Stock of sundries				
26	Bicycles				
	Total...				
	Carried forward...				

Labour Department.

Analysis of Expenditure showing totals to end of _____ 191

as compared with Estimate.

Analysis No.	Headings.	Expenditure this month. Rs.	A.	P.	Previously. Rs.	A.	P.	Total to end of Rs.	A.	P.	Estimated Expenditure for whole year. Rs.	A.	P.
	Brought forward...												
	Agencies.												
27													
28													
29													
30													
31													
32													
33													
34													
35													
36													
37													
38													
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50													
51													
52													
53													
54													
55													
56													
57													
58													
59													
60													
	Total...												
	Carried forward...												

Labour Department.

Analysis of Expenditure showing totals to end of

as compared with Estimate.

Analysis No.	Headings.	Expenditure this month. Rs.	A.	P.	Previously. Rs.	A.	P.	Total to end of Rs.	A.	P.	Estimated Expenditure for whole year. Rs.	A.	P.
	Brought forward...												
	Buildings.												
61	Repairs & whitewashing bungalow.												
62	,, ,, out-houses...												
63													
	Total...												
	Chuttrams, etc.												
64													
65													
66													
67													
68													
69													
70													
71													
	Total...												
	Wells & Water Pandals.												
72													
73													
74													
75													
	Total...												
	Less incidental Savings ...												
	Grand Total...												

U. P. A. S. I. (Incorporated.)

LABOUR DEPARTMENT.

Dr. *Cr.*

	Rs.	A.	P.		Rs.	A.	P.
To Balance as per account current ...				By Balance as per account current...			
„ Cash in hand				„ Sundry Creditors as follows ...			
„ Sundry Debtors as follows ...							
Total Rupees...				Total Rupees...			

U. P. A. S. I. (Incorporated.)

LABOUR DEPARTMENT.

Dr. **Superintendent in Account Current with the above.** *Cr.*

	Rs.	A.	P.		Rs.	A.	P.
To balance from last month ...				By Balance from last month ...			
,, Remittances from Bank of Madras				,, Expenditure this month ...			

Jan 80-16-1

Fns B-13

D 2/32

SUBJECT No. 330.

Supply of labour in the *malnad*.

Mr. H. Krishna Rao, Koppa Taluk.

Summary of discussion.—The necessity for the organisation of labour agencies to ensure steady supply of labour in the malnad is a recognized one and needs no emphasising. Early steps may be taken in the matter.

Reply of Government.—Disposal will be expedited.

Subtd

The question of organizing labour recruiting depts for supply of labour in the malnad is being considered by the Central Committee, M.D. Scheme. Vide resolution on Subject no. II of the Proceedings of the Committee of 23.9.16.

The report on the subject from the above Committee may, if agreed, be awaited

Yes - The question is receiving consideration in Ltr III above.

Adm-39 12.1.17 BL 16/1-17

Can Sanction 25-1-17

D2133 H. Sans F 0-16-2

Extract from the Address presented by
Mr Hosakoppa Krishna Das & others

The wealth of the Malnad is buried under its fertile soil; but cannot be availed of for want of adequate supply of labour. Under existing circumstances private enterprise is out of the question. We therefore look to our Government to help us out of the difficulty by organising Labour-Supply-Agencies in South Canara, Malabar and wherever a surplus cooly population exists. You, Sir, have acquired a thorough knowledge of the conditions of the Malnad and recognise the importance of the question as can be seen from the notes of your recent tour in the Malnad. We pray that early steps may be taken to meet our demands in this respect.

(IV) H

Submitted for orders with reference to the note in the linked file.

Addn-39
12.1.17

G. R. S. 26]

S 48-16

File No.

Serial No.

Diary No. of letter replied to .....

No. 5738

Sam 80-163

9.6.17

General and Revenue Secretariat

(Sanitary)

, *the* 191 .

To

The Secretary, Central Committee

M. I. Chimna.

Date of issue 6.3.17.

Signed by Jas B. Sullivan Rao

Has the honour to invite his attention to R. A. subject No. 330 of 1916-17 in the matter of supply of Labour in the Malaria — the submission of and to request that a return on which it is understood the subject is under consideration of the C. C. be ~~as early as~~ may be kindly furnished.

By order

for Secretary (Sanitary)

General Department

BC

over.

SUBJECT.

Sam 80-16 sl 4

Office of the Malnad Improvement Committee,
Shimoga District.
Dated camp Koondapur, 22nd April 1917.

From.

S.N. Appanna Iyengar, Esq., B.A., B.L.,
Secretary, Central Committee,
Malnad Improvements,
Shimoga.

To.

D.M. Narasinga Rao, Esq., B.A., B.L.,
Secretary to the Government of Mysore,
General Department, Bangalore.

Sir,

Adverting to your letter No. 5738 Sany. 80-16 dated 6th March 1917 calling for a report in the matter of the - - supply of labour in the malnad, I have the honor to state that a scheme for the adequate supply of desirable labour in the malnad was drawn up and placed by me before the Central Committee for their consideration. Mr. Hosakoppa Krishna Rao, Kadur District, also drew up a scheme and submitted it for the consideration of the Central Committee.

2. The Central Committee referred the matter to a Sub-Committee for discussing ~~the~~ both the schemes and for formulating definite and final proposals. The Sub-Committee thoroughly discussed the subject in all its aspects and were convinced that there was shortage of labour and that it was necessary to devise some means for the supply of adequate and satisfactory labour to the areca growers of Kadur and Shimoga districts who were, on the Sub-Committee's opinion, more seriously handicapped than the mere growers of paddy. The Secretary's Scheme was revised by him at the instance of the Sub-Committee and Mr. Hosakoppa Krishna Rao who was one of the members of the

W.D. 0244—GPB—6,00,000—19-5-16—S.

23 APR 1917 191

From

The Secretary, Central Committee,
Malnad Improvements,
Shimoga District.

To

The Secretary to the Government of
Mysore, General Department,
Bangalore.

Dated

Despatched

Received

General No.
No.

Enclosure No. 3

Subject.

Submits for favour of perusal the report of the Sub-Committee re the formation of a Labour Bureau for the malnad.

the Sub-Committee submitted also a revised scheme. The Sub-Committee after due consideration of both the revised schemes formulated a modified scheme and submitted it to the Central Committee for consideration with a detailed report.

3. The Central Committee considered the subject at its last meeting held on the 27th January 1917 and resolved that the report of the Sub-Committee be translated into Kanarese and copies thereof distributed among the leading malnad ryots and their opinion in the matter invited through the District Committees of Shimoga and Kadur. The report of the Sub-Committee has accordingly been translated and sent to leading malnad land-lords for opinion. A printed copies of the Sub-Committee's report both in English and Kanarese as also the original scheme drawn up by me are herewith submitted for favour of perusal.

4. A further report in the matter will be submitted soon after the next meeting of the Central Committee, which is fixed for the 19th May 1917.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

M. Appaswamy

Secretary, Central Committee,

Malnad Improvements,

S h i m o g a .

A Labour Bureau for the Malnad

Encl 3 to Sam 80-6684

ORGANISATION
OF
A LABOUR BUREAU FOR
THE MALNAD.

The Malnad Improvement Scheme.

Organisation of a Labour Bureau for the Malnad.

Report of the Sub-Committee appointed to discuss the details and submit definite proposals for the organization of labour recruiting depots to ensure a satisfactory supply of desirable labour in the Malnad.

1. The Sub-Committee held three meetings.

2. The Sub-Committee have thoroughly discussed the subject in all its aspects and they are convinced of the fact that there is shortage of agricultural and other labour in the malnad, that this one

of the economic causes seriously affecting the malnad problem and that some means must be devised for the ensuring of an adequate supply of desirable and satisfactory labour to these parts. Considering that the areca growers are more seriously handicapped in this respect than the mere growers of paddy, any scheme of labour relief may for the present be confined to the former class of people.

3. The Sub-Committee have bestowed their careful attention to both the schemes submitted by the Secretary to the Central Committee and by Mr. Hosakoppa Krishna Rao. The Secretary's scheme was revised by him at the instance of the Sub-Committee and Mr. Krishna Rao submitted also a revised scheme. Both these revised schemes

appear to run somewhat on similar lines.

4. The Sub-Committee are not however in favour of launching any costly scheme for the present, nor are they in favour of having any special agencies within the State as proposed by the Secretary, as it is rather hard to accept the maidan man to venture into the interior portions of the malnad for purpose of mere labour. The Sub-Committee would therefore restrict the scheme only to the Kanara Districts, which have been for decades past the natural source of supply of labour required in the malnad and they accordingly propose the annexed amended scheme.

5. The Scheme now submitted by the Sub-Committee entails an annual expenditure of Rs. 10,000. Though the scheme

may be really considered to be a matter for private initiative and private subscription, yet the Sub-Committee, having regard to the peculiar backwardness of the malnad portions of the State, propose the expenses of the scheme to be met out of the supari cess fund collections for the Shimoga and Kadur districts, as these are the only two malnad districts growing areca in a large scale and requiring the special relief for the supply of labour. Moreover the levy of the fresh cess or tax for this purpose has absolutely no chances of finding favour with any section of the malnad population, although it is a sad fact that at present the malnad ryot is paying very much more in the shape of commission to the Serveygar on every labourer supplied to him than may be necessary under the proposed scheme. It may however be possible

that, after the scheme has worked for a time the malnad ryots would come to appreciate the advantages of the proposed measure, take up the concern into their own hands and work it out on a large scale.

6. From a perusal of the Revenue Administration Report for the year 1914-15, para 25, it will be found that nearly Rs. 19,000 are annually collected under cess fund from the two districts of Shimoga and Kadur, out of a total collection of Rs. 28,000 for the State. Even after meeting the cost necessary for the extremely useful and popular Koleroga experiment, there will still be a large unspent balance every year out of the supari cess fund. The Sub-Committee propose that the entire expenditure necessary for the labour agency may be

met out of the savings effected every year from this fund or that a moiety be debited to it and the other half to the annual grant under the Malnad Improvement Scheme for the districts of Shimoga and Kadur.

7. The Sub-Committee are not in favour of any actual recruitment of labour, as it is needless to expatiate upon the evils of such a system. The painful results of the Ceylon Labour Commission bear in themselves an eloquent condemnation of the Scheme.

8. It is only proposed to appoint a labour correspondent with three agents and the necessary establishment, whose primary duty it will be to bring the employer in contact with the labourer. Lists of desirable and solvent labourers and possible places for recruitment as also

other necessary particulars will be maintained by the correspondent and his agents, who will also render all reasonable help to the malnad employers, however they should personally or through their agents approach them with requests for the supply of labour. Facilities will also be afforded for the payment of advances to proper men and temporary loans for such advances will be granted out of the imprest in the hands of these officials with a view to the loans being repaid as soon as the employers return to their native places.

(SD.) A. SUBRAMANYA IYER,
Dy. Commissioner, Shimoga & Chairman.
(SD.) S. N. APPANNA IYENGAR,
Secy. Central Committee, Shimoga.
(SD.) R. NARAYANASWAMI RAO,
Spl. Revenue Officer, Kadur & Hassan.

A scheme for the establishment of a labour agency in the Kanara Districts for the supply of labour to the Malnad Districts of Shimoga and Kadur.

---

1. There has been a loud and well founded complaint in the matter of the shortage of supply of labour in the malnad.

2. The present condition of depending upon indifferent labour, which drifts into the malnad part from outside the State cannot any more be allowed to continue because of increased foreign competition and diminishing agricultural returns.

3. The following is an outline of a scheme for the establishment of a labour agency in the Kanara districts for the supply of labour to the malnad disdricts of Shimoga, & Kadur. The scheme contemplates the affording of relief for the present only to the areca growers as they are in greater need of a special organization for this purpose than the mere growers of paddy.

4. It is ascertained that for these two malnad districts there are at least 38,980 acres under garden cultivation assessed at Rs. 310,347. It is also learnt that two men are required for work on every acre of land on an average under garden cultivation. On this computation, nearly 77,960 or in round figures 80,000 labourers would be necessary every year.

5. The point is how to get a supply of 80,000 fit labourers. We may take to

account the indigenous labour available in the malnad itself. But the number of such labourers is after all very small. And even allowing as big a margin as 50 per cent towards local labour there would still exist the need for 40,000 immigrant labourers.

6. To ensure that only fit labourers are enlisted, it is very necessary to establish labour agencies in centres from which it is possible to tap labour. One correspondent (of the status of an Amildar) would be necessary in the Kanara districts with three agents working under him in the taluks of Udipi, Kundapur, Uppinangadi, Siddapur, Honnavar and Bhatkal, each agent being in charge of two taluks.

7. The pay and the scale of establishment provided for the labour correspondent and his agents are shown below:—

		Rs.
I.	One labour correspondent with headquarters at Udipi on a monthly pay of Rs. 150, with a fixed travelling allowance of Rs. 50	... 200
	One clerk to the above on a monthly pay of Rs. 20	... 20
	Two peons, 1 (8) and 1 (7) per month	... 15
	Contingencies including office rent for every month	... 30
	Total	... 265
II.	Three labour agents on a pay of Rs. 50, with a fixed travelling allowance of Rs. 30 per month for the six taluks of Udipi, Kundapur, Uppi-	

nangadi, Siddapur, Honnavar and Bhatkal, each agent being in charge of two taluks	... 240
Three clerks on Rs. 15, per month one to each agent	... 45
Three peons on Rs. 8, per month one to each agent	... 24
Contingencies including office rent at Rs. 7 per month to each agent	... 21
Total	... 330
Grand total per month Rs.	595
Cost for a year Rs.	7,140

8. Then again a commission of Rs. 5, for every 100 coolies supplied will have to be paid to the mestries, Serveygars or

Kanganies who actually bring the labourers.

9. Next some provision will have to be made for the grant of temporary loans in exceptional cases of urgent need where the employers or their agents feel out of pocket. For this purpose an imprest of Rs. 300 to the correspondent and of Rs. 150 to each agent has been provided. The temporary loans will of course be recovered from the employers or their agents as soon as they return to their native places.

10. The total cost of the scheme for a full year will thus be Rs. 9,890 or in round figures Rs. 10,000.

Irish Press, B. City.

ಶ್ರೀ.

"ಕೂಲಿ ನರಬರಾಯಿ"

ಮಲೆನಾಡು ಪ್ರಾಂತ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಕೂಲಿಗಳನ್ನು ಸರ ಬರಾಯಿ ಮಾಡತಕ್ಕ ವಿಷಯವನ್ನು ಜನ್ನಾಗಿ ಚರ್ಚಿಸಿ ಆ ರೀತಿ ನರಬರಾಯಿಬಗ್ಯೆ ಅವಶ್ಯಕವಾಗಿ ಮಾಡಬೇ ಕಾದ ಏರ್ಪಾಟುಗಳನ್ನು ತಿಳಿಸಲು ಸೆಂಟ್ರಲ್ ಕಮಿಟಿ ಯವರಿಂದ ನೊಕರೂರು ಮಾಡಲ್ಪಟ್ಟ ಸಬ್‌ಕಮಿಟಿ ಯವರ ರಿಪೋರ್ಟು.

(೧) ಸಬ್ ಕಮಿಟಿಯವರು ಮೂರು ಮೀಟಿಂಗ್‌ಗಳನ್ನು ನಡಿಸಿ ಇರುತ್ತಾರೆ.

(೨) ಸಬ್ ಕಮಿಟಿಯವರು ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಭಾಗ ದಿಂದಲೂ ಈ ವಿಷಯ ಚರ್ಚಿಸಿದ್ದರಲ್ಲಿ ಮಲೆನಾಡಿನಲ್ಲಿ

ಚಿರಾಯ್ತು ಮತ್ತು ಇತರ ಕೆಲಸಗಳಿಗೆ ಕೂಲಿಗಳ ಸರ ಬರಾಯಿ ಕಡಿಮೆಯಾಗಿದೆ, ಎಂಬ ಅಂಶ ಸ್ಪದರಿಯವರ ಅವಗಾಹನೆಗೆ ಬಂದಿರುತ್ತೆ ಈ ವಿಷಯವು ಮಲೆ ನಾಡಿನ ಏಳಿಗೆಗೆ ಕೇವಲ ಕುಂದಕವನ್ನು ಉಂಟುಮಾಡ ತಕ್ಕದ್ದಾಗಿಯೂ, ಇದರ ನಿವಾರಣೆಯಿಂದ ಸಾಕಾ ದಷ್ಟು ಯೋಗ್ಯರಾದ ಕೂಲಿಗಳನ್ನು ಸಮರ್ಪಕವಾಗಿ ಒದಗಿಸಿಕೊಡುವ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಏನಾದರೂ ಒಂದು ಮಾರ್ಗ ವನ್ನು ಕಲ್ಪಿಸುವುದು ಸೂಕ್ತವೆಂದೂ ಈ ಸಬ್ ಕಮಿಟಿ ಯವರು ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯಪಟ್ಟಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಬರೀ ಭತ್ತ ಬೆಳೆ ಯುವ ರೈತಾಪಿ ಜನಗಳಿಗಿಂತಲೂ, ಅಡಿಕೆ ಬಾಗಾಯ್ತು ದಾರ್ರುಗಳು, ಕೂಲಿಗಳು ಒದಗದೆ ಬಹಳ ತೊಂದರೆ ಪಡು ತ್ತಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ತತ್ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾಡಬಹುದಾದ ಏರ್ಪಾ ಡು ಇವರುಗಳಿಗೆ ಮಾತ್ರ ಆದರೆ ಸಾಕಾಗಿ ಇರುತ್ತೆ.

(೩) ಸೆಂಟ್ರಲ್ ಕಮಿಟಿ ಸೆಕ್ರೆಟರಿಯವರು ಮತ್ತು ಮ|| ಹೊಸಕೊಪ್ಪ ಕ್ರಿಷ್ಟರಾಯರವರು ಜಾಹಿ

ರುಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡ ಎರಡು ಏರ್ಪಾಡುಗಳನ್ನು ಸಬ್ ಕಮಿ ಟಿಯವರು ಸಾಕಷ್ಟಾಗಿ ಪರ್ಯಾಲೋಚನೆ ಮಾಡಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಸಬ್ ಕಮಿಟಿಯವರ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯವನ್ನು ಅನುಸರಿಸಿ ಸೆಕ್ರೆ ಟರಿಯವರು ಅವರ ಏರ್ಪಾಟನ್ನು ಪುನರ್ವಿಮರ್ಶೆ ಮಾಡಿ ದರು. ಮ|| ಹೊಸಕೊಪ್ಪ ಕ್ರಿಷ್ಟರಾಯರವರು ಅವರ ಏರ್ಪಾಟನ್ನು ಸಹ ಬದಲಾಯಿಸಿ ಕಳುಹಿಸಿದರು. ಈ ಎರಡು ಏರ್ಪಾಟುಗಳು ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಕಡಿಮೆಯಾಗಿ ಒಂದೇಮಾದರಿಯಾಗಿರುವಂತೆ ಕಂಡುಬರುತ್ತೆ.

(೪) ಸಬ್ ಕಮಿಟಿಯವರು ತಾತ್ಕಾಲಕ್ಕೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಖರ್ಚಿನ ಏರ್ಪಾಡನ್ನು ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂಬುವದು ಆಗಲಿ ಅಥವಾ ಸೆಕ್ರಟರಿಯವರ ಸಲಹೆಯಂತೆ ನಮ್ಮ ಸೀಮೆಯ ಮೈದಾನ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳಿಂದ ಮಲೆನಾಡಿನ ಕಿನಾರೆ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳಿಗೆ ಕೇವಲ ಕೂಲಿಕೆಲಸಕ್ಕಾಗಿಯೇ ಜನಗಳು ಬರುತ್ತಾರೆಂಬ ಭರವಸೆ ಸಾಲದ್ದರಿಂದ ಈ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕ ಸಿಬ್ಬಂದಿಯನ್ನು ಇಟ್ಟು ಕೊಳ್ಳು

ವುದೇ ಆಗಲಿ, ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯ ಪಡುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಪ್ರಕೃತಕ್ಕೆ ಬಹುವರುಷಗಳಿಂದಲೂ ಮಲೆನಾಡಿಗೆ ಕೂಲಿ ಸರಬರಾಯಿಗೆ ಮಾತೃಸ್ಥಾನವಾದ ಕನ್ನಡಾ ಜಿಲ್ಲಾದಲ್ಲೇ ಒಂದು ಶಿಬ್ಬಂದಿಯನ್ನು ಏರ್ಪಾಡು ಮಾಡಿದರೆ ಸಾಕಾಗಿರುತ್ತೆಂದು ಸಬ್‌ಕಮಿಟಿಯವರು ಯೋಚಿಸಿ ಲಗತ್ತು ತಃಖ್ತೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ತಾಣುವ ತಪ್ಸೀಲು ಮೇರೆ ಏರ್ಪಾಟನ್ನು ಮಾಡಬಹುದಾಗಿ ಸಲಹೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ.

(೫) ಸಬ್ ಕಮಿಟಿಯವರು ಹಾಲಿ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯ ಪಡುವ ಏರ್ಪಾಟು ಸಾಲೆಯಾನ ೧೦,೦೦೦ ರೂಪಾಯಿನ ಖರ್ಚುವುಳ್ಳದ್ದಾಗಿದೆ. ಈ ಏರ್ಪಾಟು ಕೇವಲ ಖಾಸಗಿ ಜನಗಳಿಂದಲೇನೇ ಖಾಸಗಿ ಚಂದಾದಿಂದ ನಡೆಯತಕ್ಕದ್ದೆಂದುತೋಚಿದಾಗ್ಯೂ ಮಲೆನಾಡು ಪ್ರಾಂತ್ಯವು ಕೇವಲ ಹೀನಸ್ಥಿತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಇರುವುದನ್ನು ಯೋಚಿಸಿ, ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗಿ ಅಡಿಕೆ ಬಾಗಾಯ್ತು ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡು ಸದ್ಯ ಕೂಲಿ ಸರಬರಾಯಿನ ಕಷ್ಟವನ್ನು

ಪಡುತ್ತಿರುವ ಶಿವಮೊಗ್ಗ ಮತ್ತು ಕಡೂರು ಡಿಸ್ಟ್ರಿಕ್ಟಿನ ಅಡಿಕೆ ಬಾಗಾಯ್ತು ದಾರರಿಗೆ ಸೂತ್ರ ಅನ್ವಯಿಸತಕ್ಕದ್ದೆಂತಲೂ ಮತ್ತು ಸದರಿ ಏರ್ಪಾಡಿನ ಖರ್ಚನ್ನು ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಹಾಲಿ ವಸೂಲಾಗುತ್ತಿರುವ ಬಾಗಾಯ್ತು ಸೆಸ್ಸು ಫಂಡಿನ ಮೊಬಲಗಿನಿಂದ ಕೊಡತಕ್ಕದೆಂತಲೂ ಸಬ್ ಕಮಿಟಿಯವರು ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯ ಪಡುತ್ತಾರೆ.

(೬) ಹಾಲಿ ಮಲೆನಾಡಿನ ರೈತರುಗಳು ಸೇರುವೆಗಾರರಿಗೆ ಅವರು ವದಗಿಸಿ ಕೊಡುವ ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಬ್ಬ ಕೂಲಿಗೆ ತೆರುತ್ತಿರುವ ಕಮಿಷನ್ ಮೊಬಲಗು ಹೊಸದಾಗಿ ಈ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಹಾಕಬಹುದಾದ ತೀರ್ವೆಗಿಂತ ಕೇವಲ ಜಾಸ್ತಿಯಾದಾಗ್ಯೂ ಹೊಸದಾಗಿ ತೀರ್ವೆಹಾಕುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಮಲೆನಾಡಿನ ಜನಗಳ್ಯಾರೂ ಅನುಮೋದಿಸುವಂತೆ ತೋರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಈ ಸಬ್ ಕಮಿಟಿಯವರು ಸೂಚಿಸಿರುವ ಏರ್ಪಾಟು ಕೆಲವು ಕಾಲಗಳವರೆಗೆ ಜಾರಿಗೆ ಬಂದನಂತರ ಮಲೆನಾಡಿನ ರೈತರುಗಳು ಇದರ

ಪ್ರಯೋಜನವನ್ನು ಅನುಭವತ್ತಕಿಳಿದು ತಾವೇ ಏರ್ಪಾಟಿನ ಕರ್ತವ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ವಹಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಇನ್ನೂ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಅನುಭವತೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕಲ್ಪಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬಹುದಾಗಿ ತೋರುತ್ತದೆ.

೧೯೧೪-೧೫ ನೇ ಸಾಲಿನ ರೆವಿನ್ಯೂ ಇಲಾಖಾ ಆಡಳಿತದ ರಿಪೋರ್ಟಿನ ೨೫ ನೇ ಪ್ಯಾರಾದಿಂದ ಈ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ವಸೂಲಾಗುತ್ತಿರುವ ೨೮,೦೦೦ ರೂಪಾಯಿನ ಅಡಿಕೆ ಬಾಗಾಯ್ತು ಮೊಬಲಗು ಪೈಕಿ ಶಿವಮೊಗ್ಗಾ ಮತ್ತು ಕಡೂರು ಡಿಸ್ಟ್ರಿಕ್ಟುಗಳಿಂದಲೇನೇ ಸಾಲಿಯಾನಾ ೧೯,೦೦೦. ರೂಪಾಯಿನವರೆಗೆ ವಸೂಲಾಗುತ್ತಿರುವಂತೆ ಕಂಡುಬರುತ್ತೆ. ಹಾಲಿ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಿರುವ ಕೊಳೆರೋಗದ ವಿಮರ್ಶೆಯ ಏರ್ಪಾಡು ಬಹಳ ಪ್ರಯೋಜನಕಾರಿಯಾಗಿಯೂ ಜನಗಳಿಗೆ ಬೇಕಾಗಿಯೂ ಇರುವದರಿಂದ ಇದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಈ ಸುವಾರಿ ಫಂಡಿನ ಮೊಬಲಗಿನ ಪೈಕಿ ಖರ್ಚು ಬೀಳುತ್ತಿರುವ ಮೊಬಲಗನ್ನು

ವಜಾಮಾಡಿದರೂ ಕೂಡ ಇನ್ನು ಬಹಳ ಹಣ ಶಿಲ್ಕಿಗೆ ಪ್ರತಿವರುಷವೂ ಉಳಿಯುತ್ತಾ ಇದೆ.

(೭) ಸಬ್ ಕಮಿಟಿಯವರು ಕೂಲಿಸರಬರಾಯಿಸಿಬ್ಬಂದಿಗೆ ಅವಶ್ಯವಾದ ಪೂರಾಖರ್ಚನ್ನು ಪ್ರತಿವರುಷವೂ ಜಮಾಯಿಸುತ್ತಿರುವ ಈ ಸುಪಾರಿಸೆಸ್ ಫಂಡಿನ ಶಿಲ್ಕಿನಿಂದ ಕೊಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ತಗಲಿ ಅಥವಾ ಅರ್ಧ ಈ ಫಂಡಿನಿಂದಲೂ ಉಳಿದ ಅರ್ಧ ಕಡೂರು ಮತ್ತು ಶಿವಮೊಗ್ಗಾ ಡಿಸ್ಟ್ರಿಕ್ಟುಗಳ ಮಲೆನಾಡು ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಖರ್ಚಿನ ಗ್ರಾಂಟಿನಿಂದಲೂ ಕೊಡಬಹುದೆಂದು ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯ ಪಟ್ಟಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ.

ಸಬ್ ಕಮಿಟಿಯವರು ಕೂಲಿ ಜನಗಳನ್ನೇ ಕರತಂದು ಸರಬರಾಯಿ ಮಾಡುವುದರಲ್ಲಿ ಅನೇಕ ನ್ಯೂನತೆಗಳು ಇರುವುದರಿಂದ ಅಂಥಾ ಪದ್ಧತಿಗೆ ಅನುಮೋದಿಸುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಸಿಂಹಳ ದ್ವೀಪದಲ್ಲಿ ಯಿರುವ ಕೂಲಿ ಕಮೀಷನ್ ಈ ನ್ಯೂನತೆಗಳಿಂದ ಉಂಟಾಗಬಹುದಾದ ಅನರ್ಥಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಾಕ್ಷೀಭೂತವಾಗಿದೆ.

(೮) ಕೂಲಿಜನಗಳನ್ನು ಕೂಲಿಸರಬರಾಯಿ ಅಪೇಕ್ಷಿಸುವ ಯಜಮಾನನನ್ನೂ ಮೊಕಾಬಿಲೆ ಮಾಡತಕ್ಕ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಒಬ್ಬ ಕೂಲಿಕರೆಸ್ಪಾಂಡೆಂಟ್ ಮತ್ತು ಮೂರು ಜನ ಏಜಂಟರುಗಳು, ಇವರಿಗೆ ತಕ್ಕ ಸಿಬ್ಬಂದಿ ಮೊಕರೂರು ಮಾಡಬೇಕಾಗಿ ತೀರ್ಮಾನಿಸಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ.

ಈ ಕರೆಸ್ಪಾಂಡೆಂಟ್ ಮತ್ತು ಏಜಂಟರುಗಳು ಯೋಗ್ಯರಾದ ಮತ್ತು ನಂಬಿಕೆಗೆ ಅರ್ಹರಾದ ಕೂಲಿಗಳ ಪಟ್ಟಿಯವರುಗಳು ಸಿಕ್ಕಬಹುದಾದ ಸ್ಥಳಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಇತರ ತಪ್ಸೀಲು ತೋರಿಸುವ ಪಟ್ಟಿ ತಯಾರ್ಮಾಡಿರುತ್ತಾರಲ್ಲದೆ ಮಲೆನಾಡಿನ ಕೂಲಿ ಸರಬರಾಯಿ ಅಪೇಕ್ಷಿಸುವ ಯಜಮಾನನು ಖುದ್ದಾಗಿಯೇ ಆಗಲಿ ಅಥವಾ ತನ್ನ ಮುತಾಲೀಕನ ಮೂಲಕವೇ ಆಗಲಿ ಕೂಲಿ ಸರಬರಾಯಿ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಕೇಳಿಕೊಂಡಾಗ ಇವರಿಗೆ ತಕ್ಕ ಸಹಾಯವನ್ನು ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆ.

(೯) ಲಾಯಖಾದ ಜನಗಳಿಗೆ ಅಡ್ವಾನ್ಸು ಕೊಡತಕ್ಕ ಮತ್ತು ಇಂಥಾ ಅಡ್ವಾನ್ಸು ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಕೂಲಿ ಸರಬರಾಯಿಗೋಸ್ಕರ ಬಂದ ಯಜಮಾನನು ತನ್ನ ಊರಿಗೆ ವಾಪಸು ಹೋದ ಕೂಡಲೇ ಪಾವತಿಮಾಡುವ ಭರವಸೆ ಮೇಲೆ ಸದರಿಯವರಿಗೆ ಈ ನೌಕರರು ತಮ್ಮಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಇಂಪ್ರೆಸ್ಟು ಮೊಬಲಗಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಹಂಗಾಮಿಯಾಗಿ ಸಾಲವನ್ನು ಕೊಡುವುದರ ಮೂಲ್ಕ ಅನುಕೂಲಪಡಿಸಿ ಕೊಡುತ್ತಾರೆ.

ಶಿವಮೊಗ್ಗಾ ಮತ್ತು ಕಡೂರು ಮಲೆನಾಡು ಡಿಸ್ಟ್ರಿಕ್ಟುಗಳಿಗೆ ಕೂಲಿ ಸರಬರಾಯಿ ಮಾಡತಕ್ಕ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಕನ್ನಡಾ ಜಿಲ್ಲಾದಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ಸಿಬ್ಬಂದಿಯನ್ನು ಮೊಕರೂರು ಮಾಡುವ ಏರ್ಪಾಡು:—

(೧) ಮಲೆನಾಡು ಪ್ರಾಂತ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಕೂಲಿಗಳ ಸರಬರಾಯಿ ಕಮ್ಮಿಯಾಗತಕ್ಕ ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಜನಗಳ ಸಕಾರಣವಾದ ಅಹವಾಲು ಇದ್ದೇ ಇದೆ.

(೨) ಹೊರಗಿನ ಪೋಟಾಪೋಟಿಯಿಂದಲೂ

ಮತ್ತು ಜಿರಾಯತ ಉತ್ಪತ್ತಿ ಕಡಿಮೆಯಾಗಿ ಬರುತ್ತಿರೋಣದರಿಂದಲೂ ಎಂದಿನಂತೆ ಹೊರಗಿನಿಂದ ಮಲೆನಾಡು ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳಿಗೆ ತಾವಾಗಿಯೇ ಬರುತ್ತಿರುವ ಕಳಪೆ ಕೂಲಿಗಾರರನ್ನು ನಂಬಿಕೊಂಡು ಇರುವುದು ನಮ್ಮ ಮಲೆನಾಡಿನ ಜಮೀನುದಾರರಿಗೆ ಸಹಜವಲ್ಲ.

(೩) ಈ ಕೆಳಗೆ ವಿವರಿಸಿರುವ ಮೇರೆ ಶಿವಮೊಗ್ಗ ಮತ್ತು ಕಡೂರು ಡಿಸ್ಟ್ರಿಕ್ಟುಗಳಿಗೆ ಕನ್ನಡಾ ಜಿಲ್ಲಾದಿಂದ ಕೂಲಿಸರಬರಾಯಿ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಶಿಬ್ಬಂದಿ ಮೊಕರೂರು ಮಾಡುವ ಏರ್ಪಾಡು ಮಾಡಬಹುದಾಗಿದೆ. ಪ್ರಕೃತಕ್ಕೆ ಬರೀ ಭತ್ತ ಬೆಳೆಯುವವರಿಗಿಂತ ಅಡಕೆಬೆಳೆಯುವವರು ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗಿ ಕೂಲಿಗಳ ಸರಬರಾಯಿಯಿಲ್ಲದೆ ವದ್ದಾಡುವುದರಿಂದ ಈ ಏರ್ಪಾಟು ಅಂಥಾವರ ತೊಂದರೆ ನಿವಾರಣೆ ವಿಷಯವಾಗಿ ಯೋಚಿಸಿದ್ದಾಗಿದೆ.

(೪) ಈ ಎರಡು ಮಲೆನಾಡು ಡಿಸ್ಟ್ರಿಕ್ಟುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ೩,೧೦,೩೪೭ ರೂಪಾಯಿನ ಆಕಾರವುಳ್ಳ

೩೮,೯೮೦ ಎಕರೆಗೆ ಕಡಿಮೆಯಿಲ್ಲದ ಬಾಗಾಯ್ತು ಜಮೀನುಸಾಗುವಳಿಯಲ್ಲಿರುವುದಾಗಿ ತಿಳಿಯಬಂದಿರುತ್ತೆ. ಇದಲ್ಲದೆ ಎಕರೆ ಒಂದಕ್ಕೆ ಸರಾಸರಿ ೨ ಜನ ಕೂಲಿಕಾರರು ಬೇಕೆಂತಲೂ ಸಹ ತಿಳಿಯುತ್ತೆ. ಈ ದಾಮಾಷಾ ಮೇರೆ ಸುಮಾರು ೭೭,೯೬೦ ಅಥವಾ ಒಟ್ಟಿನ ಮೇಲೆ ೮೦,೦೦೦ ಜನ ಕೂಲಿಗಳು ಸಾಲಿಯಾನ ಅವಶ್ಯಕವಾಗಿ ಕಂಡುಬರುತ್ತೆ.

(೫) ೮೦,೦೦೦ ಜನಲಾಯಖ್ಖಾದ ಕೂಲಿಗಳನ್ನು ಹ್ಯಾಗೆ ಒದಗಿಸಬಹುದೆಂಬುವದು ಯೋಚಿಸತಕ್ಕ ಭಾಗವಾಗಿದೆ. ಮಲೆನಾಡಿನಲ್ಲಿ ದೊರಕಬಹುದಾದ ಸ್ಥಳೀಯ ಕೂಲಿಗಳ ವಿಷಯವನ್ನು ಯೋಚಿಸೋಣ. ಆದರೆ ಅವರುಗಳ ಸಂಖೆ ಕೇವಲ ಕಡಿಮೆಯಾಗಿದೆ. ವಿಶೇಷವಾಗಿ ದೊರಕುವ ಪಕ್ಷದಲ್ಲಿ ಶೇಕಡ ೫೦ ರ ವರೆಗೆ ಸಿಕ್ಕಬಹುದೆಂದಾಗ್ಯೂ ಇನ್ನೂ ೪೦ ಸಾವಿರ ಜನ ಕೂಲಿಗಳು ಒದಗಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತೆ.

(೬) ಕೆಲಸಮಾಡಲು ಅರ್ಹರಾದ ಕೂಲಿಗಳನ್ನೇ ಒದಗಿಸತಕ್ಕ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಕೂಲಿಗಳನ್ನು ಸರಬರಾಯಿ ಮಾಡತಕ್ಕ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕೂಲಿ ಏಜಂಟರುಗಳನ್ನು ಮೊಕರರು ಮಾಡುವುದು ಬಹಳ ಅವಶ್ಯಕವಾಗಿದೆ. ಉಡಪಿ, ಕುಂದಾಪುರ, ಉಪ್ಪಿನ ಅಂಗಡಿ, ಶಿದ್ದಾಪುರ, ಹೊನ್ನಾವಾರ, ಭಟ್‌ಕಲ್ ಈ ೬ ತಾಲ್ಲೋಕುಗಳಿಗೆ ೨ ತಾಲ್ಲೋಕಿಗೆ ಒಬ್ಬರಂತೆ ೩ ಜನ ಏಜಂಟರುಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಒಬ್ಬ ಕೂಲಿ ಕರೆಸ್ಪಾಂಡೆಂಟ್ (ಇವರಿಗೆ ಒಬ್ಬ ಅಮಲ್ದಾರ್ರ ತಲಬು ಕೊಡಬಹುದು.) ಕನ್ನಡಾ ಜಿಲ್ಲಾದಲ್ಲಿ ಅವಶ್ಯ ಇಡತಕ್ಕದ್ದಾಗಿದೆ.

(೭) ಈ ಕೂಲಿ ಕರೆಸ್ಪಾಂಡೆಂಟ್ ಮತ್ತು ಏಜಂಟು ಇವರ ತಲಬು ವಗೈರೆ ತಪಶೀಲು ಈ ಕೆಳಗೆ ನಮೂದಿಸಿದೆ.

(೧) ಮಾಹೆಯಾನ ೧೫೦ ರೂಪಾಯಿನ ತಲಬು ಮತ್ತು ೫೦ ರೂಪಾಯಿನ ಖಾಯಂ ಭತ್ತೆ

ವುಳ್ಳ ಉಡುಪಿ ಕಸಬೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಒಬ್ಬ ಕರೆಸ್ಪಾಂಡೆಂಟ್
ರೂ. ೨೦೦–೦–೦

(೨) ಮಾಹೆಯಾನ ೨೦ ರೂ ಪಾಯಿನ ಒಬ್ಬಗುಮಾಸ್ತೆ.
ರೂ. ೨೦–೦–೦

(೩) ಜವಾನರುಗಳು
ಒಬ್ಬ ರೂ. ೮–೦–೦
ಡಿಟೊ ರೂ. ೭–೦–೦ } ೧೫–೦–೦

(೪) ಸಾದಿಲ್ವಾರ್ ಮತ್ತು ಆಫೀಸು ಬಾಡಿಗೆ
ರೂ. ೫೦–೦–೦

ಜುಮ್ಲಾ ೨೬೫–೦–೦

(ii) ೫೦ ರೂಪಾಯಿನ ತಲಬು ೩೦ ರೂಪಾಯಿನ ಭತ್ಯೆವುಳ್ಳ ೨ ತಾಲ್ಲೋಕಿಗೆ ಒಬ್ಬರಂತೆ ಉಡಪಿ, ಕುಂದಾಪುರ, ಉಪ್ಪಿನ ಅಂಗಡಿ, ಶಿದ್ದಾಪುರ, ಹೊನ್ನಾವಾರ, ಭಟಕಲ್ ಈ ತಾಲ್ಲೋಕುಗಳಿಗೆ ೩ ಜನ ಏಜಂಟರುಗಳು ರೂ. ೨೪೦–೦–೦

ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಬ್ಬರಿಗೂ ೧೫ರೂಪಾಯಿನ ತಲ
ಬಿನ ಒಬ್ಬ ಗುಮಾಸ್ತೆಯಂತೆ ೩ ಜನ ರೂ. ೪೫–೦–೦
೮ ರೂಪಾಯಿನ ತಲಬಿನ ಜವಾನರು
೩ ಜನ ೨೪–೦–೦
ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಬ್ಬರಿಗೂ ೭ ರೂ ನಂತೆ
ಸಾದಿಲ್ವಾರು ಕಛೇರಿ ಬಾಡಿಗೆ ಸಹ ೨೧–೦–೦
ಜುಮ್ಲಾ ರೂ. ೩೩೦–೦–೦
ಒಟ್ಟು ಜುಮ್ಲ ಪ್ರತಿ ಮಾಹೆಗೆ ರೂ. ೫೯೫–೦–೦
ಸಾಲೀಯಾನ ಖರ್ಚು ರೂ. ೭೧೪೦.

(೮) ಅಲ್ಲದೆ ಕೂಲಿಗಳನ್ನು ಖುದ್ದಾಗಿ ತಂದು ಕೊಡುವ ಮೇಸ್ತ್ರಿ ಸೇನ್ವೆಗಾರ್ ಅಥವಾ ಕಂಗಾಣಿ ಯವರಿಗೆ ೧೦೦ ಜನ ಕೂಲಿಗಳಿಗೆ ೪ ರೂಪಾಯಿ ನಂತೆ ಕಮೀಷ್ಣ ಕೊಡಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತೆ.

(೯) ತರುವಾಯ ಕೂಲಿಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಬಂದಿರ ತಕ್ಕ ಯಜಮಾನನೇ ಆಗಲಿ ಅಥವಾ ಆತನ ಕಡೆ

ಮುತಾಲೀಕನೇ ಆಗಲಿ ಹಣವಿಲ್ಲದೆ ತೊಂದರೆ ಪಡುತ್ತಿ ರುವಾಗ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಜರೂರಿಯಾರ್ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಹಂಗಾಮಿ ಸಾಲಾ ಕೊಡತಕ್ಕ ಏರ್ಪಾಡು ಸಹ ಮಾಡಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತೆ.

ಈ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಕರೆಸ್ಪಾಂಡೆಂಟಿಗೂ ೩೦೦ ರೂಪಾ ಯಿಯೂ ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಬ್ಬ ಏಜಂಟಿಗೂ ೧೫೦ ರೂಪಾ ಯಿಯೂ ಈ ರೀತಿ ಇನ್‌ಪ್ರೆಸ್ಟು ಕೊಡಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತೆ. ಹಂಗಾಮಿಸಾಲವು ಸದರಿ ಯಜಮಾನನೇ ಆಗಲಿ ಅಥವಾ ಆತನ ಮುತಾಲೀಕನೇ ಆಗಲಿ ವಾಪಸು ಊರಿಗೆ ಹೋದಮೇಲೆ ವಸೂಲು ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳತಕ್ಕದ್ದಾಗಿದೆ.

(೧೦) ಈ ಏರ್ಪಾಟಿನ ಸಾಲಿಯಾನ ಖರ್ಚು ೯,೮೯೦ ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಅಂದರೆ ಒಟ್ಟಿನಮೇಲೆ ೧೦,೦೦೦ ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಆಗುತ್ತೆ.

"ಐರಿಷ್ ಪ್ರೆಸ್", ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ಸಿಟಿ.

LABOUR SUPPLY SCHEME
FOR THE MALNAD.

Encl 1 to Sam 80-16 Sl 4.

VOKKALIGARA SANGHA PRESS,
BANGALORE CITY.
1916.

LABOUR SUPPLY SCHEME FOR THE MALNAD.

A Rough Scheme for the Formation of Labour Recruiting Depots in and outside the Mysore State.

1. There has been a loud and well founded complaint in the matter of the shortage of supply of labour in the malnad. The European owners of the Coffee estates have solved their own problem with their well organised labor scheme.

2. It is only the malnad planters and the owners of areca plantations and paddy fields that are still sitting with folded hands and feeling helpless in this vital matter

3. In these days of economic unrest and an awakening spirit of enquiry, it is high time that this vexed problem was also seriously taken up by the Indian raiyat of the malnad.

4. To expect the Government to take up this matter without any attempt on [illegible] part of the people to organise their own plan would be futile.

5. The present condition of depending upon indifferent labor which drifts into the malnad from outside the State and to pay fancy wages for such work, cannot any more be allowed to continue because of increased foreign competition and diminishing agricultural returns.

6. The following is the rough outline of how a labor supply could be had in the malnad parts of the three districts of Shimoga, Kadur and Hassan.

7. It is ascertained that for the entire malnad region there are at least 40,914 acres under garden cultivation assessed at Rs. 3,20,179 and 3,65,568 acres of wet cultivation assessed at Rs. 11,91,253. It is also learnt that two men are required for work of every acre of land on an average either under garden or wet cultivation. On this computation

therefore nearly 200,000 labourers would be necessary, every year.

8. The point is how to get a supply of 200,000 fit labourers. We may take to account the indigenous labour available in the malnad itself. But the number of such labourers is after all very small. And even allowing as big a margin as 50 per cent towards local labour, their would still exist the need for 100,000 immigrant labourers.

9. To ensure that only fit labourers are enlisted, it is very necessary to establish labour recruiting depots in centres from which it is possible to tap labour.

10. At present it obtains that laborers are being recruited in our own State for coffee and rubber plantations in the Hassan and Kadur Districts from the Hassan, Tumkur and Mysore Districts. In fact, labourers from these parts go in many cases even outside the State.

11. Now it is a question if something cannot be done to recruit labourers from these

districts also for the other malnad portions of the State.

12. I venture to think that by organisation it is possible not only to recruit labourers within our own State but even outside it.

13. There are two ways of raising the required capital for the purpose. These are by levying either (1) an acreage contribution or (2) a cess on every rupee of assessment paid, known as "*Labour Cess.*"

14. The acreage contribution may be fixed at 8 annas per acre of areca and 4 annas per acre of paddy cultivation and the cess at 1 anna on every rupee of assessment on wet lands. The amount that can be realised in this way will work up to roughly Rs. 88,000 in either of the cases.

15. Two Labour Commissioners (of the status of an Assistant Commissioner) seem to be necessary—one within the State and the other outside it. In addition to these, there should be at least working under them, twelve labor agents (of the status of a Deputy Amildar), one for each of the districts of Hassan, Tumkur, Mysore, Bangalore, Kolar and Chitaldrug and one for each of the taluks of Udipi, Kundapur, Uppingadi, Siddapur, Honnavara and Bhatkal.

16. The pay and the scale of the establishment provided for these are shown below:—

(a)	i.	Labour Commissioner (outside the State)	Rs. 400
		Clerks 40-2-5	,, 65
		Fixed conveyance allowance	,, 100
		Contingencies including Office rent	,, 45
		Total	,, 610
	ii.	Labor Commission (local) ..	,, 300
		Staff as above	,, 65
		Fixed conveyance allowance	,, 100
		Contingencies as above ..	,, 45
		Total	,, 510
(b)		Agents 12 on Rs. 100 per month	Rs. 1,200
		Clerks 12, one for each on Rs. 20 each per month ..	,, 340
		Peons 24, (8, 7) two for each	,, 180
		Fixed conveyance allowance of Rs. 30 each	,, 360
		Office contingencies including Office rent at Rs. 40 each	,, 480
		Total	,, 2,460

17. Then again a commission of Rs. 15 for every 100 coolies supplied, may be paid to the Mestris, Servegars, or Kunganis with whatever name we may call the people who actually bring the labourers. This will cost approximately Rs. 15,000,

18. Next, some provision will have to be made for transit of labourers, their feeding charges during such transit, advances in cases wherever necessary and other incidental and unforeseen expenses. A lump sum of Rs. 30,000 may be put down for this purpose.

19. The total cost of the scheme for a full year will be :—

		Rs.
i. Labor Commissioners, their staff, etc.	...	1,120+12=13,440
ii. Labor Agents	...	2,460+12=29,520
iii. Commission for the supply of labour to the extent of 100,000	...	$\frac{15}{100}$+100,000=15,000
iv. Lump sum provision for cost of transit, feeding charges, advances, etc.	...	30,000
Total	...	87,960
Roughly	...	88,000

20. It will thus be seen that there is ample margin to finance the scheme, and that the amount actually spent upon every labourer supplied after deducting the sum provided for advance will be about eight annas a year. It may be stated here that in either cases of acreage contribution of labor cess the employee's actual wages will have to be paid separately according to the rate prevalent in each district, and this is only fair when we consider that the present incidence per labour paid every year in the shape of commission to the servegars so far as casual enquiries go, work up imperceptibly to twice or even three times the cost necessary under the scheme.

S. N. Appanna Iyengar,
Secretary, Central Committee, M. I. S.
Shimoga.

ಕೂಲಿ ಸಂಪಾದನೆಯ
Circle 2 ho sanso-16 sl 4

Land-Holder. Date 4-10

No 334 Enc 1

To

Sir M. Visveswaraya, K.C.I.E.,

Dewan of Mysore,

B a n g a l o r e.

Dear Sir,

I have received, with the utmost surprise, nay, consternation, a copy of the resolution No.(3) passed on the 15th September '17, and submitted to the Government by the Malnad Improvement Central Committee, Shimoga, re-the Malnad Labour Supply. In this connection, it must be remembered that the said Committee was, from the very outset, absolutely hostile to the Scheme and altogether denied the reality of the labour - paucity in the Malnad and the very necessity for the importation of labour from outside, that when after a world of hard labour in the Press and on the Platform, the Government was finally convinced of the paucity and the necessity and accepted the principle so long contended for by me, the Committee (with of course some honourable exceptions, e.g.Mr. S.N.Apparna - Iyengar) had to bow down to the Government's decision although with ill-concealed reluctance and that they consequently began this most undefying process of continually whittling down this long-fought-for and finally-secured boon to practically the original position held by the Committee. This statement may at first sight appear too harsh but is alas! too true as must be clearly manifest from the fact that their original Scheme (I have no doubt most heartily) framed by Mr.S.N.Appanna Iyengar for rupees (very nearly) 60,000/- has been lowered through the successive stages of Rs.30,000/ and Rs.13,000/- into its present form requiring only Rs.5,000/- in all. The Committee have thus gone back on their original understanding to supply from the M.I.Funds, half the entire cost for their Scheme costing Rs.13,000/ (and take the other half from the Government out of the surplus of the Supari Cess Revenue) and apparently as a result of the recent G.O.No.2509-22 Agri. 131-12-9 of the 5th.September '17, authorising the utilisation of the Supari Cess for this purpose also, they have quietly dropped out all reference to their own proferred grant and framed a Scheme involving only Rs.5,000/-, originally asked by them from the Government. But judging fr this ungracious, nay, undignified previous history of the case and the - probabilities of the situation, it is quite on the cards that the same -

Committee, which like Emerson's great man, is not afflicted with any thoughts of inconsistency, may at its next meeting whittle their present figure down still further To to, say, Rs.2,000/-, argue at another meeting that such a small Scheme can be easily organised, financed and worked out by the Malnad-Land-Holders themselves and need not be helped by the Government and thus go back to ~~Sir,~~ their original position of absolute hostility to all talk of Malnad Labour Supply from which the Government had only forcibly but temporarily shaken them. As the proverb says "a man convinced against his will is of the same opinion still" and the Shimoga M.I. Central Committee's latest performance in this matter needs no other lengthy comment.

Turning to something more practical and whole-hearted, I beg to submit herewith, for the final orders of the Government, my final Scheme -with detailed rules and regulations- for the Mysore Government Labour - Supply Department. To a whole-hearted well-wisher of Malnad progress and supporter of this Labour Problem, I need hardly expatiate on the elementary truth that such a question of life and death to the people ought not to be played, dallied and "shilly-shallied" with any further, by means of mere half-way-house palliatives, that the final decision should not be put off a moment longer than absolutely necessary and that the subject should be practically and immediately tackled, especially in view of the fact that the Imperial Government have prohibited Indentured Emigration and the time is therefore most opportune for attracting labour from the Madras Presidency

Having again and again we dealt clearly and at length on the necessity for an efficient organisation of this sort under Government management, and control and answered all possible objections - in your presence too - I need not write at length in order to commend the enclosed draft-Scheme to your kind acceptance.

I need only draw your pointed attention to the Ways and Means briefly but clearly explained in the financial Appendix A. appended thereto. You will please see therefrom that the Scheme which is for Rs.25,000/- is wholly self-supporting. The first source of income therein pointed out- the stamp revenue from the contract bonds has been calculated on the lowest conceivable basis and yet, by itself, quite suffices to mee the demands of my Scheme. The third source, the Supari Cess, now at last sanctioned by the Government will strengthen our hands in the matter and the second source commission of 4 annas for changing every hundred-rupee note is an additional

string to our bow.

Thus there need be no doubt whatever as to the self-sufficient character of the Scheme and consequently no need to strain the Government's or people's finance in the least for this purpose. The ignorant and illiterate people living in the present with no though for tomorrow such as we have to ~~Sir~~, deal with in the Malnad, the very word "Cess and Contribution" are veritable bugbears, especially as the though of the pie to be spent today is to unenterprising people a greater consideration then the rupees to be derived only tomorrow therefrom. The Scheme as framed by me and enclosed herewith is calculated to secure their contribution quite effectually but "on the lines of least resistence" and will be the most practical solution of an otherwise impossible problem.

If, however, even after giving your careful consideration to the financial portions of my Scheme, you still feel sceptical about its self-supporting charachter, I need only say that is within the power and rights of the Government to levy a cess from us for this purpose at any time, that we are willing to make good any loss suffered by the Government in financing the Scheme and that the Scheme may be accepted and given effect to on the distinct understanding that the Scheme with the Government aid promised by you at the last Session of the Economic Conference shall be wholly self-supporting and that any extra loss incurred by the Government therein shall be recoupable by means of a labour cess leveied according to the actual needs of such a remote - if not incredible- contingency.

Permit me to conclude with the earnest prayer that you will be pleased to give the matter in all its details- especially the financial side- your serious, sympathetic and whole-hearted personal attention and see your way to bringing this Scheme into immediate effect.

Thanking you in anticipation,

Yours sincerely,

H Venkatappa

P.S. Similar copies of the Scheme have been tendered to the President of the Agricultural Committee of the Economic Conference, the Secretary to the Economic Confernce and the General Secretary to the Government.

HVR

Land-Holder. Date ... 191...

No 337 Encl

To

C. S. Balasundaram Iyer Esquire, B.A., B.L.,

Secretary to the Government of H.H.the Maharaja,

General Dept. Bangalore.

Dear Sir,

I have received, with the utmost surprise, nay, consternation a copy of the resolution No.(3) passed on the 15th September '17, and submitted to the Government by the Malnad Improvement Central Committee, Shimoga, re-the Malnad Labour Supply. In this connection, it must be remembered that the said Committee was, from the very outset, absolutely hostile to the Scheme and altogether denied the reality of the labour - paucity in the Malnad and the very necessity for the importation of labou from outside, that when after a world of hard labour in the Press and on the Platform, the Government was finally convinced of the paucity and the necessity and accepted the principle so long contended for by me, the Com mittee (with of course some honourable exceptions, e.g.Mr. S.N.Appanna - Iyengar) had to bow down to the Government's decision although with ill-con- cealed reluctance and that they consequently began this most undefying process of continually whittling down this long-fought-for and finally- secured boon to practically the original position held by the Committee. This statement may at first sight appear too harsh but is alas! too true as must be clearly manifest from the fact that their original Scheme (I no doubt most heartily) framed by Mr.S.N.Appanna Iyengar for rupees (very nearly) 60,000/- has been lowered through the successive stages of Rs.30,0 and Rs.13,000/- into its present form requiring only Rs.5,000/- in all. The Committee have thus gone back on their original understanding to supp from the M.I.Funds, half the entire cost for their Scheme costing Rs.13,0 (and take the other half from the Government out of the surplus of the Supari ~~Cess~~ Revenue) and apparently as a result of the recent G.O.No.2509 22 Agri. 131-12-9 of the 5th.September '17, authorising the utilisation o the Supari Cess for this purpose also, they have quietly dropped out all reference to their own proferred grant and framed a Scheme involving onl Rs.5,000/-, originally asked by them from the Government. But judging this ungracious, nay, undignified previous history of the case and the probabilities of the situation, it is quite on the cards that the same

ee, like Emerson's great man, is not afflicted with any thoughts of which consistency, may at its next meeting whittle their present figure down to still further to, say, Rs.2,000/-, argue at another meeting that such a small scheme can be easily organised, financed and worked out by the Malnad-Land-Holders themselves and need not be helped by the Government and thus go back to Sir ~~their~~ their original position of absolute hostility to all talk of Malnad Labour Supply from which the Government had only forcibly but temporarily shaken them. As the proverb says "a man convinced against his will is of the same opinion still" and the Shimoga M.I. Central Committee's latest performance in this matter needs no other lengthy comment.

Turning to something more practical and whole-hearted, I beg to submit herewith, for the final orders of the Government, my final Scheme with detailed rules and regulations- for the Mysore Government Labour - v Department. To a whole-hearted well-wisher of Malnad progress and pporter of this Labour Problem, I need hardly expatiate on the elementary truth that such a question of life and death to the people ought not to be played, dallied and "shilly-shallied" with any further, by means of mere alf-way-house palliatives, that the final decision should not be put off moment longer than absolutely necessary and that the subject should be practically and immediately tackled, especially in view of the fact that he Imperial Government have prohibited Indentured Emigration and the time s therefore most opportune for attracting labour from the Madras Presidency.

Having again and again dealt clearly and at length on the necessity fo an efficient organisation of this sort under Government management, and control and answered all possible objections - in your presence too - I need now ~~w~~ e at length in order to commend the enclosed draft-Scheme to your ki ~~p~~ eptance.

I need only draw your pointed attention to the Ways and Means ~~y~~ ~~f~~ ly but clearly explained in the financial Appendix A. appended thereto. will please see therefrom that the Scheme which is for Rs.25,000/- is ly self-supporting. The first source of income therein pointed out- stamp revenue from the contract bonds has been calculated on the lowest eivable basis and yet, by it lf, quite suffices to meet the demands of cheme. The third source, Supari Cess, now at last sanctioned by

Hosakoppa Krishna Rao
Land-Holder.

Hosakoppa P. O. (Koppa-Kadur)

Date ..... 191...

string to our bow.

Thus there need be no doubt whatever as to the self-sufficient character of the Scheme and consequently no need to strain the Government's or people's finances in the least for this purpose. To the ignorant and illiterate people, living in the present with no thought for the tomorrow, such as we have to, Sir, deal with in the Malnad, the very words "Cess" and "Contribut: are veritable bugbears, especially as the thought of the pie to be spent/ today is to unenterprising people a greater consideration then the rupe to be derived only tomorrow therefrom. The Scheme as framed by me and enclosed herewith is calculated to secure their contribution quite effect ally but "on the lines of least resistence" and will be the most practic solution of an otherwise impossible problem.

If, however, even after giving your careful consideration to the financial portions of my Scheme, you still feel sceptical about its self-supporting character, I need only say that is within the power and right of the Government to levy a cess from us for this purpose at any time, t we are willing to make good any loss suffered by the Government in finar the Scheme and that the Scheme may be accepted and given effect to on th distinct understanding that the Scheme with the Government aid promised you at the last Session of the Economic Conference shall be wholly self-supporting and that any extra loss incurred by the Government therein sh be recoupable by means of a labour cess leveied according to the actual needs of such a remote - if not incredible- contingency.

Permit me to conclude with the earnest prayer that you will be pleased to give the matter in all its details- especially the financial side- your serious, sympathetic and whole-hearted personal attention and see your way to bringing this Scheme into immediate effect.

Thanking you in anticipation,

Yours sincerely,

H Krishna Rao

the Mysore Government Labour ...

(By Mr. Hosakoppa Krishna Rao)

The scarcity of labour in the Malnad and the necessity for the immediate organisation of a Department under efficient Government management and control to assist the employers in recruiting coolies and workmen are subjects, whose importance and emergency have already been thoroughly recognised by His Highness' Government. The question having been fully discussed at the last session of the Economic Conference, it was finally decided that the Agricultural Committee of the said Conference should work out a ~~workable~~ practical Scheme.

Having studied the question for some years past and having contributed my own humble quota to the preliminary up-hill task of drawing the ~~the~~ attention of the Government to this vexed problem, I feel it my natural further duty to place before the said Committee certain proposals which, in my estimation, would, if incorporated in their Scheme, help the Department to efficiently serve the purpose for which it is to be created.

1. The Department shall be called the Labour Supply Department of the Government of H.H. the Maharaja of Mysore.

2. It shall consist of as many branches as may be required for assisting employers in recruiting labour both in and outside the Mysore Province.

3. The Malnad Parts of Mysore being in special and urgent need of such a Department for their successful development in agriculture and industry, the Department shall, for the present, be mainly for the benefit of employers of labour in the Malnad. It shall, however, try to meet, as far as possible, the labour demands of the other parts of the State also.

4. The Department shall consist for the time being, of the following executive officers :-

1. one Chief Director.
2. one Deputy Director of Agencies.
3. five Labour Agents.
4. fifteen Maistries. (5 Head Maistries and 10 Assistant Maistries)
5. six Labour Inspectors.

The Chief Director.

5. The Chief Director ~~xxxx~~ shall be entitled to a monthly salary of Rs 400/- and a fixed T.A. of Rs 100/- p.m.

6. The Chief Director shall be responsible directly to the Government for the good work of the Department and shall have the same status and position as ~~that of~~ a Secretary to the Government.

7. The Chief Director's office shall, at present, be located at Agumbe the central frontier of the Malnad.

8. The duties of the Chief Director shall consist of general supervision of and control over the work of the Department.

9. He shall be on tour for 20 days in a month for checking the work of t the subordinate Officers and shall maintain a diary of such supervision work.

10. The power to appoint and grant leave to, suspend, and dismiss or othe punish the subordinate officials of the Department shall vest in the Director, subject, of course, to appeal to the Government, except in case of the Deputy Director of Agencies whose appointment and suspension (or other punishment) shall be permissible only after the Government's sanction has been obtained.

11. The Chief Director shall frame rules for the efficient working of Department and shall, from time to time, take- or recommend to the Government-- such steps as would tend to keep labour free from fluctuat

12. The Chief Director shall have an office establishment consistir a head clerk, two additional clerks, three peons and one watchman.

(a) The head clerk shall receive a monthly salary of Rs 50/-, shall look after all English correspondence, shall also be the office accountant in charge of all cash and other monetary trans ions and shall be responsible for the maintenance, in proper or of all office records and papers and for the due discharge of al office routine work.

(b) The second and third clerks shall receive Rs35 and 25 respective p.m. and shall assist the head clerk in his office work as appor ed by the Chief Director.

(c) The three peons and the watchman shall receive Rs 12, Rs 10, Rs and Rs 8 p.m. respectively.

13. One clerk and one or two peons shall accompany the Chief Director tour and shall receive T.A. as per scale sanctioned in the M.S.Regulatic

14. The Chief Director shall be allowed to apply annually a sum of Rs. 25,000/_ towards the maintenance of the Department(as per appended fin cial statement) and shall also receive a loan of Rs 5000/- from the Co for advances &c, as here-in-after explained (vide Rule 28 below).

15. He shall, as far as possible, conciliate labour and keep labour r dy, by working the Department on humanitarian principles only, by avoi coercion and litigation as far as practicable, by seeing that employer do not cheat or maltreat coolies and workmen obtained through the Depa ment, by investigating all cases of complaints made by coolies or w men against their employers(with an eye to the just redress of real

vances, if any) and by affording housing, medical and educational facilities for employees and their families in cooperation with the employers the one hand and the medical and educational authorities on the other.

16. The Chief Director shall have the authority to take legal action(if when and where absolutely inevitable) against absconders, defaulters and malingerers on the one side and against cruel or fraudulent employers on the other.

17. The Chief Director shall maintain the following records in his turn me

1. A current register of papers received and arising in the o-
2. A day book of cash and other monetary transactions.
3. A ledger.
4. A disposal register.
5. An acquittance roll.
6. A tour register.
7. Notes of inspection.
8. A punishment register.
9. A confidential log-book.

Deputy Director of Agencies.

18. The Deputy Director shall be entitled to a monthly salary of Rs 150/- and a fixed T.A. of Rs 50/- per mensum.

19. He shall be directly accountable to the Chief Director for the charge of the duties entrusted to him and the various Agents and sha have the same status and position as ~~that of~~ an Amildar or Thahasilda

20. His Office shall be located at Udipi, the centre of the recruiti area in South Canara whence the largest numbers of coolies and other wo men now come to the Malnad.

21. He shall be on tour for 20 days in a month and shall inspect the work of each Agency under him at least once in two months.

22. He shall also investigate and report to the Chief Director, for orders, all complaints received by him against the Agents and Maistries

23. He shall have an office establishment consisting of a head clerk a second clerk, two peons and a watchman, on Rs 35,20,8,7,and Rs 6 resp ctively per month.

(@) The head clerk shall look after English correspondence, keep accounts and shall be generally responsible for the proper maintenance of all office registers , papers&c,
(b) The second clerk shall see to other office work as instructed by the Deputy Director.

24. He shall, while on tour, be accompanied by one peon only, but he may, under exceptional circumstances and as far as possible with the previous sanction of the Chief Director, take a clerk also with him.

25. He shall grant only casual leave to his subordinates on his own authority but may grant other kinds of leave in anticipation of sa by the Chief Director.

26. He shall not himself punish any of his subordinates but shall invariab report all cases of delinquencies to the Chief Director; but, under excepti al circumstances, when the retention of a particular subordinate would be p judicial to the interests of the service, he may temporarily suspend such s subordinate pending the orders of the Chief Director to whom he shall im diately report the full details of all the circumstances leading upto the ing of such an extreme step.

27. He shall be entrusted with a sum of Rs 5000/- to be deposited in a Ba or a Cooperative Society in his Head- quarters and to be drwn by him means of cheques for not more than Rs 500/- at a time, the amount being ped by means of Bills sanctioned by the Chief Director before any further amount can be drawn. All sums beyond Rs 500/- must be previously sanctio by the Chief Director. All amounts drawn shall be made good by the end o month so as to maintain the maximum amount in the Bank or the Society for next month.

28. Another similar sum of Rs 5000/- lent by the Government to the Chie Director (vide Rule 14 above) shall be placed at the disposal of the D Director to enable the latter to make the necessary emergent advances, if on behalf of employers of established worth, such amounts being recoverab from them within a few days and accounts being annually adjusted between the Government and the Department.

29. The Deputy Director shall prepare the salary and T.A. Bills of him his staff, the Agents and Maistries and submit them for audit and sanctio to the Chief Director within the 25 th of each month where-upon the Chief Director shall audit and cash them, at the nearest Treasury, along with t Bills of himself, his staff and the Inspectors, send to the Deputy Direct for disbursements the amounts due to him, his staff and his subordinates as to be available to them on the 1st of the month next to that which the Bills relate to and follow a similar process in the case of himself, his and the Inspectors.

30. He shall maintain the following records in his Office :-

1. A current register of papers received and arising in the office.
2. A day-book of cash and other monetary transactions.
3. A ledger.
4. A disposal register.
5. An acquittance roll.
6. A register of applications from employers with details.
7. A register of complaints received, filed and forwarded to the Chi Director, with notes of orders received thereon.
8. A tour register.
9. Notes of inspection.
10. A confidential log-book.

31. Each Agent shall be entitled to a monthly salary of Rs 40/- with 40% of the commission hereinafter to be described (Vide Rule 45 below)

32. Each Agent shall have, under him, a head, second and third maistries on Rs 20, 15 and 10 respectively plus the remaining 60% of the commission all ded to.

33. Every Agent shall secure and record all available information about th availability, locality, probable number &c, of surplus coolies and other workmen willing to emigrate from within his jurisdiction.

34. Every Agent shall submit, by the 5th of every month, a monthly return anent the quatity and sort of labour available within his jurisdiction.

35. Besides canvassing information re: the availability &c, of all kinds of labour, the Agents and Maistries shall also be on the look-out for r aways and shall persuade them to return to their work, reporting refract ory delinquents to the Deputy Director.

36. For this purpose, the villages of the entire Taluqs of Udipi, Coondapo and Karkal and parts of Mangalore and Uppinangadi Taluqs of the S.Canara District (which supply the largest percentage of labour) shall be suit distributed into five Agency areas constituting the territorial jur on of the five Agents as follows ;-

1. Mangalore and Uppinangadi taluqs and a small part of Udipi Tq ng th
2. The (remaining) major part of Udipi Tq.
3. One half of Coondapoor Tq.
4. The other half of Do--
5. The Karkal Tq.

37. The Agents and Maistries shall strictly confine themselves to th respective areas so as to avoid complaints and complications, all suc disputes, if any, being decidable by the Deputy Director in anticipatior approval by the Chief Director.

38. Each Agent shall be required to furnish cash or landed security the extent of Rs 1000/- which may be reduced or dispensed with at the discretion of the Chief Director.

39. Each Agent shall be entrusted with a sum of Rs ~~1000/-~~ 100/- as impress amount for office expences, viz, stationery &c and advances to employers of repute in case of emergency. He shall maintain a detailed account of all such cash transactions and recoup the expended amounts, at the end of every month by means of Bills submitted to the Chief Director through the Deputy Director, amounts above Rs 100/- invariably requiring the previous sanctio of the Deputy Director, on sufficient cause being shown(subject of cours

to the veto of the Chief Director).

40. Agents shall, on receipt of applications from employers whether directly or through their superiors, find out those willing to go and put them in - contact with the employers or their Agents or Maistries.

41. The Agents shall, promptly, without partiality and in order of priority of receipt or registration, attend to all applications received from employers and return the same to the Deputy Director with an endorsement as to the manner of disposal thereof.

42. The terms of contract shall be settled by the Agents(not to exceed two years in the case of skilled and ten months in the case of unskilled - labour) and the contract bonds shall be drawn up in the presence of the -- Agents in the name of the Department to facilitate legal procedure(to be - resorted to only when moral persuasion fails), both British and Mysore-- Stamp papers being used (the Imperial Government being moved on the subject if necessary) and the cost of the stamps being shared by the executants and the executee, to both of whom copies only of the contract bonds will be -- furnished, the originals being forwarded to and filed by the Deputy Director in his office.

43. The amount of advance, if any, payable per cooly shall be settled and paid in the presence of the Agent and shall not exceed one-fifth of the -- total wages for the period of contract.

N.B. Advances from the Departmental Funds should always, however, be -- discouraged and kept within the strictest limits practicable.

44. The Agents shall obtain the signatures or thumb impressions of the executants not only on the contract bonds but also in the register of advances in token of payment.

45. The Agents and Maistries shall be entitled to a commission payable by - the employers at 6 pies per cooly and between 2 and 4 annas per workman according to the class and kind of such men required, the actual rate being fixed, from time to time, in the case of the latter, by the Deputy Director with the approval and sanction of the Chief Director.

46. Every Agent shall maintain a regular account of the amounts of the commissions thus realised or pending collection and shall submit to the Deputy - Director a monthly statement of collections, arrears and disbursements.

47. The Agents shall not help to enlist persons under 12 years of age and in cases of minors they shall obtain surety bonds from their guardians to whom and over whose signature only advances, if any, shall be payable on their behalf.

48. The Agents and Maistries shall not under any circumstances, retain -

49. The Agents and Maistries shall ... hopes nor use threats or coercion for enlisting labourers. On the other hand, they should clearly explain to them the nature, hours and other details of the work as well as the wages, rations and other sundries payable to them and also see the same clearly entered in the contract bonds before these are signed and advances paid.

50. Every Agent shall maintain the following records in his office :-
1. A register of papers received and arising in his office.
2. A register of details re:available labour within his jurisdiction.
3. A register of applications received from employers, with details.
4. A register of names and addresses of workmen engaged through him with details of the contract.
5. A register of advances paid.
6. A register of complaints received and forwarded with notes of orders received thereon.
7. A wages memorandum noting the prevailing local rates for all kinds of labour.

Labour Inspectors.

51. Each Inspector shall receive a salary of Rs.50/- with a fixed Cycle Allowance of Rs.10 per month.

52. The Malnad area of the Mysore Province shall be distributed into six jurisdictions for purposes of labour inspection, as follows:-

1. Shimoga District:-

(a) Sagar Taluk, 3 Hoblies of Sorab Taluk and two of Shikaripur Taluk with Head-quarters at Sagar.

(b) Tirthahalli and Nagar Taluks with Head-quarters at Tirthahalli

(c) Kumsi Sub-Taluk, two Hoblies of Shimoga Taluk and the Malnad Hoblies of Channagiri and Harnahalli Taluks with head-quarters at Shimoga.

2. Kadur District:-

(a) Koppa Taluk, Narasimharajapur Sub-Taluk and two Hoblies of the Tarikere Taluk, with head-quarters at Koppa.

(b) Mudgere Taluk, 3 Hoblies of Chickmagalur Taluk and one of Kadur Taluk with head-quarters at Mudgere.

3. Hassan District:-

All the Malnad area viz, Manjarabad, Alur etc, with head-quarters at Sakleshpur.

53. Every Inspector shall be on tour for 20 days in the month for visiting the employers, inspecting their accounts and making enquiries regarding the housing, rations, wages, treatment and general well-being of coolies and workmen. For this purpose the Inspectors shall be furnished with a list of employers that have recruited labour through the Department, the number, names and other details of coolies etc, under them, the nature of the work assigned to such labourers and such other details as will help the Inspectors to see whether the employers abide by the terms of their contract.

They shall hear complaints from coolies or employers or both as regards maltreatment and ~~the~~ malingering, investigate the same thoroughly, settle them amicably as far as possible and report to the Chief Director for necessary action, all intractable cases incapable of peaceable settlement otherwise.

54. The Inspector shall, wherever and as far as possible, frame and bring into effect suitable schemes for medical and educational facilities for labourers and their families.

55. Every Inspector shall keep a daily diary of his work and send the same to the Chief Director punctually every month.

Employers and Labourers.

56. Such employers of labour as require the aid of the Department for securing labourers shall apply, verbally or in writing, in person or by pr to the Chief Director or the Deputy Director or the nearest Agent, with an earnest money deposit of rupee one per cooly required plus the usual commissio

57. The application shall always be made at least two months before the labourers are actually required (i.e. generally in the first week of June) and shall specify the nature of the work and all other pertinent details so as to facilitate prompt and successful canvassing of the desired sort of labour to the extent required.

58. Applications shall then be forwarded with the deposit etc, if any, by the Chief Director to the Deputy Director and by the latter to the Agent or Agents from whose jurisdiction it would be easiest for the applicant to tak his coolies home. Applications received directly by the Agents themselves shall, however, be communicated to the Deputy Director for enabling the latter to send details of such requirements to the other Agents. If the Agent nearest and most convenient to the applicant fails to comply with the requisition or is unable to meet the full demand, any other Agent or Agents likely, in the Deputy Director's discretion, to meet the demand shall be required to help such applicants.

59. Employers must, however, distinctly understand that the Department pe se undertakes no recruiting work and that they should send their own men to recruit the necessary labour with the help of the Department.

60. The employers should also make their own arrangements for taking h the coolies thus secured.

61. The employers shall pay in cash the amounts of commission and ad due, but small sums may be advanced by the Department to make good any

expected deficit under exceptional circumstances only and to applicants of established respectability only.

62. The amounts originally deposited with the applications shall be returned or given credit for when the employers have fulfilled their part of the contract with the Department and the contract bonds are signed.

63. Each employer shall, on reaching his place with his labourers supply each of them with a kambly costing a rupee or a few annas more.

64. The employers shall provide the labourers with healthy quarters to live in.

65. The employers shall give the labourers sufficient rice, salt, tamarind chillies etc, unless the contract stipulates cash payments only, for the whole wages.

66. The employers shall, in the case of illness, give the labourers 3 days rations free of charge and help them to obtain medical relief or to make other arrangements for their work.

67. The employers shall keep back a fifth of the monthly wages towards the ~~hire~~ recouvment of their advance, if any, All the sundries required for the daily use of the coolies such as rice, dhal, salt, tamarind, chillies plantains and other vegetables, betel, tobacco etc, being provided by the employers according to the existing custom, it would be prejudicial to the interests of the labourers themselves to give them any cash out of their dues at the end of a month or two as any occasional cash coming into their hands would probably be wasted or illspent on drink and other pernicious practices. It is therefore desirable that the accounts of coolies engaged through the Department should be settled once in a quarter, preferably in the presence of the local Labour Inspector and the amounts due to them should be remitted to their homes or deposited, if so preferred, in the Government Savings Bank in the name of the coolies themselves, to be withdrawn by them when they leave home-ward.

68. The hours of work shall be from 7 A.M. to 12 A.M. and 2 to 6 P.M. and these limits shall in no case be permitted to be transgressed.

69. Coolies and workmen remaining on an estate for the full period of contract and working out their advances shall, as an encouragement and in recognition of their integrity, receive from their employers a 5% bonus on the value of the work turned out by them, the amount being equally distributed amongst all such labourers on the estate.

70. The employers shall maintain an account of the work done by each cooly disbursements made and balances due, if any.

71. The employers should bear in mind that the purpose of the Department is to turn as many emigrants as possible into permanent settlers and thus permanently solve the Malnad Labour Problem. To attain this object and to do away with the services of the Department as early as possible, the employers should heartily co-operate with the Department in conciliating and attracting labour by means of housing, medical, educational and other facilities.

72. Employers found illtreating or cheating their labourers shall be strictly refused the supply of coolies thenceforward, while in extreme cases of beating etc, informations shall will be sent to the Chief Director who shall cause enquiries to be instituted and shall take such legal steps as may be found absolutely indispensable.

73. Similarly in the case of coolies absconding from one employer to another or to their native places, the facts shall be reported to the local Labour Inspector or the Deputy Director respectively who shall take such legal action as the Chief Director may advise and authorise. But, in cases where labourers remain on the estate but malinger, the employers shall keep an account of such lapses and be entitled to deduct proportionate wages.

74. Employers shall allow their accounts to be examined by the officers of the Department and co-operate with them in their ~~ed~~ endeavours to strictly enforce the terms of the contract on both the parties.

Service-Rules.

75. The Department shall be purely temporary and no office or appointment shall be pensionable.

76. The Government shall, however, recognise any exceptional good work done by individual officers, by means of gratuities payable at their retirement.

77. Officers already in the service and posted to this Department will, of course, be subject to the usual pension and service rules of the Mysore service.

78. Officers and members of the staff shall be entitled to six and two months' notice respectively before their services can be terminated.

79. The Agents, Maistries etc, shall receive no gratuity of any kind what-

-soever from the contracting parties beyond the sanctioned commission rates from the employers. All and any remuneration otherwise accepted shall be treated and punished as bribery and extortion.

80. It is to be plainly understood and must be clearly impressed on all members in the service of the Labour Supply Department that the Department undertakes no recruiting of any sort, that its sole purpose is to assist the employers in recruiting labour and at the same time to vigilantly safe-guard the interests of the employers and that it will be the bounden duty of all members in this service to hold the balance firmly and evenly between the two.

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6-10-1917

Financial Appendix A.

W A Y S and M E A N S.

In financing the scheme the Government need not resort to fresh taxation or appropriate revenue accruing from other sources, as the following plan will clearly demonstrate:--

1. The stamp revenue alone at 4 annas per head on a minimum of 2,00,000 coolies for advances under Rs.50/- would amount to Rs.50,000/- Even if all the contracts be family ones (which is an extreme supposition) and even if all the advances be under Rs.50 (which is equally improbable), an average of 4 persons in a family would bring a minimum of Rs.12,500/-. For practical purposes therefore, this maximum of Rs. 50,000/- and minimum of Rs.12,500/- may be estimated to work out at a rough normal average of Rs.25,000/-

2. All Government treasuries in the Malnad (but nowhere else) levy a commission of 4 annas for changing every 100-rupee note, ostensibly on the ground that change is required for payments to coolies. The few thousands of rupees annually thus derived ought, in elementary justice, to be appropriated for the maintenance of this Department.

3. Last but not least, there is the S u p a r i - C e s s which the Government in their recent G.O. Number R.2500-22-Agri. 131-12-9 of the 5th September 1917 have at last directed to be used for the supply of labour also in the Malnad. In this connection, it is to be earnestly hoped that the Government will rigorously and religiously resist the temptation to embark on costly, all-devouring and after all, probably unpractical, and comparatively non-pressing chemical experiments and other expert paraphernalia but will, after defraying the Molerogs expenditure on its present scale at the very utmost, devote a considerable proportion of the surplus Supari Revenue to this eminently practical and emergently pressing Labour Supply Scheme.

Thus the stamp revenue, the commission derived from currency notes and the supari cess can, together, amply provide the Government with the total amount needed by the proposed LABOUR DEPARTMENT, without any extra cost to the Government or the ryots.

-----ooOoo-----

M Krishnaraya
16-6-17

Financial Appendix B.

P r o p o s i t i o n - S t a t e m e n t.

1. Directorate:-

1. Chief Director--	Pay Rs. 400)	500	Rs.700 x 12	= Rs. 8400.
	T.A. " 100)			
2. Deputy Director-	Pay Rs. 150)	200		
	T.A. " ~~200~~)			
	50)			

2. Clerical:-

1. Chief Director's office -	Rs.50,35 & 25.	110	Rs.185 x 12	= Rs. 2,220.
2. Deputy Director's office -	Rs.35 & 20)	55		
3. T.A.for Camp clerks of both offices, about-		20		

3. Canvassing:-

1. 5 Agents -------	5 * Rs.40)	200	Rs.425 x 12	= Rs. 5,100.
2. 5 x 3 = 15 Maistries	5 x (Rs.20,15 & 10)	225		

4. Inspectorate:-

1. Pay ----------6 x Rs.50)		300	Rs.360 x 12	= Rs. 4,320.
2. Cycle allowance- -6 x Rs.10)		60		

5. Menials:-

1. Chief Director's Office- 12, 10, 8 and 8.	)	38	Rs. 70 x 12	= Rs. 840.
2. Deputy Director's office- 8, 7 and 6 -	)	21		
3. Fixed T.A.for camp peons of both offices, about---------	)	11		

6. Miscellaneous:-

1.Interest on Rs.5,000 lent to the Dept. by the Govt. for advances etc, at 5% per annum.	Rs.250	
2.Printing etc, charges, about - - -	" 500	= Rs. 4,130
3.Post and telegraph charges,about -	" 500	
4.Rent for the Directors' offices (at Agumbe and Udipi) with lighting charges at Rs.50 each per mensem.	"1200	
5.Sundry contingent charges, about	"1200	
6.For rounding - - - - - - - - - - -	" 470	
Grand Total		Rs. 25,000.

----oOoOoOo----

6-10-17

Issued.

Do. No. 5300

Mysore.

22nd October 1917.

My dear Sir,

I duly received your letter of the 4th instant enclosing a scheme for the organisation of a Labour Supply Department in the Malnad. I am ~~so~~ glad you are pursuing the matter with zeal. The scheme will receive the ~~earnest~~ consideration of Government.

If I may make a suggestion, I would ask you to avoid the use of strong language in public documents. It hinders and will not help the progress of your schemes which are otherwise so well-intentioned.

Yours sincerely,

22.10.17 dv

(Dewan)

Hosakoppa Krishna Rao. Esqr

Forwarded: after issue, to the Chief Secretary to Government, for favour of further action.

By order.

Srinivasaiya

23/10/17

Ref IV

Copy of the Scheme has been organised by Dewan for ...

24/10/17

No. C 3414 Dec 2.

Office of the Malnad Improvement,
Shimoga District, Shimoga,
Dated the 9th October 1917.

From

M.A. Narayana Iyengar, Esquire, B.A.,B.L.,
Deputy Commissioner and Chairman,
Central Malnad Improvement Committee,
Shimoga.

Sam 80-165-16

To

C.S. Balasundram Iyer, Esquire, B.A.,
Secretary to the Government of His
Highness the Maharaja of Mysore,
General Department,
Bangalore.

Sir,

I have the honor to state that a scheme for the organisation of a "Labour bureau" in the South Canara - District to ensure a satisfactory supply of desirable - labour to the land-Lords in the Malnad was engaging the attention of the Central Committee for the improvement of the Malnad for a considerable time past and the rough scheme, drawn up by the Secretary as also the scheme drawn up by Mr. Hosakoppa Krishna Rao, were considered by the Committee in their meeting held on the 23rd September 1916. The subject was referred by them to a sub Committee con--sisting of four official and five non-official members for the investigation of the subject in all its details and for the submission of definite proposals in the matter.

2. The sub Committee held three meetings and thoroughly discussed the subject in all its aspects and was convinced of the fact that there is shortage of agri--cultural and other labour in the Malnad and that this shortage of labour is one of the causes seriously affecting the economic prosperity of the Malnad. The sub-Committee were also

10 OCT 1917

1917-18

From The Deputy Commissioner &

Chairman, Central Committee,

M.I.Scheme, Shimoga.

To The Secretary to Government,

General Department,

Bangalore.

Dated 9th } October 1917.

Despatched }

Received

General No. C 344 M.9.

No.

Enclosure No. 2

Submits for sanction the propos-- of the Central Committee for the esta blishment of a Labour Bureau in the South Canara District.

GPB—75 reams—25-5-10

also convinced that the areca growers of Shimoga and Kadur districts were more seriously handicapped in this respect than the mere growers of paddy. They accordingly decided upon confining the scheme for the supply of labour to the former class of people and submitted an amended scheme costing Rs 10,000/- for the consideration of the Central Committee. ~~The sub Commit~~ The sub Committee have restricted the scheme to the kanara Districts only, which have been for decades past the natural sources of the supply of labour of the Malnad and they have recommended the cost of the scheme to be met out of the supari cess fund realised from the Districts of Shimoga and Kadur.

3. In persuance of the resolution of the Central Committee passed at their meeting held on the 27th January 1917, the proposals of the Sub Committee were published in kanarese and the opinion of the public was invited on the subject. The general opinion is in favour of establishment of labour agency for the Malnad.

4. The Secretary Central Committee, who travelled under the orders of Government in the Udapi and Kundapur Taluks, has also investigated the subject further. It is said that about 50,000 coolies climb up the Agumbe, Kollur and Hirhur Hyder-Ghats every year for work in the Malnad and that the organisation of a labour correspondent in the South Canara District is viewed with favour by the people of Udapi, Kundapur and Karkal. Udapi being the important central place, he recommends the location of the correspondent's office there. There is also a suitable candidate available near Udapi in the person of Mr. Kerodi Subba Rao, B.A., an influential and enthusiastic land-lord who knows the nature of the Mysore Malnad. In the light of the experience gained by the tour, the Secretary has modified the scheme and reduced cost to Rs 5,000/-. This scheme as also the opinion of the leading public were considered by the Central Committee at their meeting

meeting held on the 15th September 1917 and the Committee have resolved that the modified scheme be approved and sent up to Government for sanction. A copy of the resolution as also the copy of the modified scheme are submitted herewith for perusal.

5. The cost of the scheme is only Rs 5,000/- and it may be met out of the supari cess fund collections of the Shimoga and Kadur Districts, ~~with~~ which comes up nearly to Rs 19,000/- every year. The Government have recently in their order No. R 2509-22 Agri. 131-12-9 dated 5th September 1917 directed that the supari cess may be utilised for the supply of labour in the Malnad for areca gardens. Under these circumstances, I request that sanction of Government may be obtained to the proposal of the Central Committee.

6. Printed copies of the report of the ~~xubjxxx~~ Sub Committe have already been submitted to you by the Secretary to the Central Committee with his letter No. C 344 dated 24th April 17.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

M. L. Nanjappa

Deputy Commissioner, Shimoga Dist
& Chairman, Central Committee,
Malnad Improvement Scheme,
SHIMOGA.

K.S.

Proceedings of the [illegible]
Committee for the Improvement of the Malnad during the year 1917-18 held at Shimoga on Saturday the 15th September 1917.

X X X X X

111. The report of the Sub-Committee appointed to discuss the details and submit definite proposals for the organisation of a labour bureau for the malnad to ensure a satisfactory supply of desirable labour for the malnad.

Also opinions of the several leading non-official gentlemen consulted on the above in accordance with the resolution of the Committee at its last meeting.

Also modified scheme costing Rs 5000/-drawn up by the Secretary,Central Committee,Shimoga. (Appendix "A".)

Resolved that the modified scheme be approved and sent up to Government for sanction, The cost of the scheme being met as per Government Order No.R.2509-22/Agri. 131-12-9 dated 5th September 1917 out of the arena cess now levied.

X X X Y X X

"EXTRACT"

M.A. [illegible]
Deputy Commissioner & Chairman,
Central Committee,M.I.Scheme,
Shimoga.

N.R.R.

A P P E N D I X " A".

A scheme for the establishment of a "Labour Bureau in the Canara District for the supply of labour to the malnad districts of Shimoga and Kadur.

&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&.

1. There has been a loud and well-founded complaint in the matter of the shortage of supply of labour in the Malnad.

2. The present condition of depending upon indifferent labour, which drifts into the Malnad parts from outside the State cannot any more be allowed to continue because of increase foreign competition and diminishing agricultural returns.

3. The following is an outline of a scheme for the establishment of a labour agency in the Canara Districts for the supply of labour to the Malnad districts of Shimoga and Kadur. The scheme contemplates the affording of relief for the present only to areca growers as they are in greater need of a special organisation for this purpose than the mere growers of paddy.

4. It is ascertained that for these two malnad districts there are at least 38,980 acres under garden cultivation assessed at Rs 310,347/-. It is also learnt that two men are required for work an every acre of land on an average under garden cultivation. On this computation, nearly 77,960 or in round figures 80,000 labourers would be necessary every year.

5. The point is how to get a supply of 80,000 fit labourers. We may take to account the indigenous labour available in the malnad itself. But the number of such labourers is after all very small. And even allowing as big a margin as 50% towards local labour, there would still exists the need for 40,000 immigrants labourers.

6. To ensure that only fit labourers are enlisted it is very necessary to establish a labour bureau in centres from which it is possible to tap labour. One correspondent (of the status

three agents working under him in the taluks of Udapi, Kundapur, Karkal, Honnavar and Bhatkal, the charges being constituted as follows:- One agent for Udapi and Karkal, one for Kundapur and one for Honnavar including Bhatkal. The pay and scale of establishment provided for the labour correspondent and his agent are shown below:-

(1) One labour correspondent with head-quarters at Udapi on a monthly pay of Rs 150/- with a fixed travelling allowance of Rs 40/------Rs 190/-
One Clerk to the above on a monthly pay of Rs 15/- ---------- 15/-
One peon on Rs 8/- per month, ---------- 8/-
Contingencies including office rent for every month ----------20/-
Total Rs233/-.

(2) Three labour agents on a pay of Rs 35/- with a fixed travelling allowance of Rs 10/- per month for the taluks of Udapi, Kundapur, Karkal, Honnavar and Bhatkal as detailed below:-
One agent for Udapi and Karkal,
One for Honnavar including Bhatkal and one for Kundapur. Rs135/-

Three peons on Rs 8/- per month one to each agent. Rs 54/-
Contingencies including office rent etc., for every month to each agent at Rs 5/-. Rs 15/-
Total Rs..174/-

Grand Total per month Rs407/-
Cost for a year Rs 4884/-
O R in round figures Rs 5000/-.

Sd. S.N.Appanna Iyengar,
Secretary, Central Committee.

"COPY"
M.K. Narayanaswamy
for Deputy Commr & Chairman C.C. M.OS.

G. R. S. VI—G/32]

SUBJECT.....

.....

.....

Diary No. of letter replied to.....976.....

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT,
(Shillong
, *the* 191 .

Date of issue.....6/XII/17.....

Signed by.....for B.T. Kesava Iyer.....

Section
File No. 80-66
Serial No. 7

No. 31218
Secr 80-167
dy 6.12.17.

To

(1) The Secretary Economic Conference.

(2) The Director of Industries

Sir,

I am directed to forward herewith the marginally noted Communications on the question of the organisation of a Labour Bureau for the Mahad and to request you to be so good as to favour with your opinion Govt early as to

(with enclosures)
1. D.O. dated 5th Oct 17 from the Hon. Mr. Krishnaswami Rao
2. Letter No. C-3449 dy 5th Oct 17 with enclosures, from the Secy. & Chairman, Labour Committee, Shimla.

U(2)
12/11

in the matter

I have the

MMC
26/11/17
for Chief Secretary
MMC

List of enclosure

Copied by

Examined by

WD 86—GPB—60,000—15-11 16

MEMO

On Petitions received by the Dewan.

No. Dan 80-16-8

Date of petition. 24th November

Name of petitioner. Residents of South Canara

SUBJECT.

Offering certain criticisms with reference to the Scheme for recruitment of labour in the Malnad-

IV 1083/5/17

Forwarded to the Secretary to Chief Government.

B. O
Appajagowda
Minister Secretary
28.11.17
3.12.17

The previous papers were transferred to Branch IV. This may also be forwarded thither.
W. VS 6/12

6/12/17

IV 5/12

WD 1420—GPB—500—27-11-16

24th November 1917

To

Sir M. Visvesvaraya, K. C. I. E.,
Dewan of Mysore,
Bangalore.

DEWAN'S OFFICE
Date of Receipt 5.12.17.
Petn. Regr. No 12902

Sir,

We, the undersigned residents of South Canara, take the liberty of drawing your attention to the following facts which deeply concern the welfare of our daily wage earners whom your Government intends to recruit for employment in the Malnad parts of your Province.

For the last two years Mr. Hosakoppa Krishna Rao has been consulting us and seeking our co-operation anent the organisation of a department for recruitment of labour in South Canara for the Malnad.

His investigations here and elsewhere and our experience go to show beyond doubt that all labour difficulty is due to the lack of efficient control of canvassers by some responsible authority. It is clear therefore that the only way of getting over the difficulty is by the appointment of an agency responsible for its actions to an immediate superior who should in turn be accountable to a supreme authority.

The distrust engendered by the regretful conditions now prevailing is so great that employees should have the assurance that their wages would be properly paid, their comforts looked after and all their interests adequately protected.

To make labour less shifting, and more conciliatory, it is necessary to afford labourers and their families as far

as

as possible, housing, educational and medical facilities.

Almost all the existing labour recruiting agencies - have failed to achieve that measure of success which ensures a steady supply of honest labour on account of their failure to satisfy the above demands. Both the employers and ----- employees are, under the existing systems, at the mercy of -- irresponsible canvassers. Mr. Krishna Rao was assured of -- public support and sympathy if he formulated a scheme which, to be equitable, should seek the protection of labour interests as well as those of the employers. We have however had to view with much concern the short scheme promulgated in the Mysore Gazette of the October last as having been formulated by the Shimoga Sub-Committee of the Malnad Improvement scheme of which Mr. Krishna Rao is also a member. It is disappointing in the extreme. The proposed department while aiming at assisting employees to find labour, makes no attempt to safeguard ---- labour intersts nor does it seem to exercise any control --- over its staff or the employers. It is merely an information bureau with no nobler or higher object in view than that of supplying information about labour conditions to the employers.

Such a scheme though appearing cheap and feasible, is not destined to succeed in view of the present labour troubles affecting our coolie population. It is eminently desirable therefore to organise, if at all your Government has any idea of launching a successful scheme, a department officered by men of ability, influence and status with authority to call to -- account the conduct of all parties concerned. The work of the department should be carried on humanitarian principles with the special object of improving labour conditions. Under such circumstances only would any scheme be backed up by - public support and might hope to thrive. If otherwise, it

must

must languish or vanish out of sight.

We have before us a copy of a scheme formulated by ---- Mr. Krishna Rao which, to a large extent, satisfies the several conditions so essential for success. It is unfortunate that the Sub-Committee should have formulated a scheme quite in --- opposition to public opinion prevailing in the re-uniting areas It cannot be maintained in the face of the fact of Mr. Krishna Rao himself being in the Committee, that it was not aware of -- local opinion. The scheme affects directly our inarticulate masses and the employers only indirectly. We have a right to speak for them and since our support may be requisitioned, We feel it our bounden duty to offer the above criticisms on the scheme promulgated in the Mysore Gazette for fear that it might receive final sanction without due regard to local conditions.

We beg to remain

Sir

Your most obedient Servants.

1) H. Krishna
President Coondapoor Taluk Board
& Landholder merchant Udipi

2) P. Venkataramana Kamath
Landholder & Merchant Udipi

3) A. Ramachandra Rao
Qualified medical Practitioner
& Land. Holder Udipi

(4) ~~H. Narayana Setty~~
Landholder & Hon: Magistrate Karkal

(5) P. Prabhu Managing Proprietor,
Prabhakara Press, Udipi

(6) V. Kuvera, Merchant Udipi

2875

REPLY.

(To be written on this margin.)

Office of the Dewan of Mysore.

NOTE.

Dated 9th January *191* 8

Letter dated the 13th December 1917, from Mr.Karody Subba Rao, Udipi, expressing his views about the Malnad Labour Scheme approved by the Select Committee of the Malnad Improvement Committee, etc.

"""""

Forwarded to the Chief - Secretary. The letter may kindly be acknowledged and the suggestions made therein considered on their merits.

The Dewan desired that he may be informed in what stage the recommendations of the Malnad Improvement Committee stand.

By Order,

The Chief Secretary.

To

Sir. M. Visvesvaraya. K.C.I.E.

Dewan to His Highness The Maharajaof

Mysore,

BANGALORE.

Respected Sir-

A letter to the Editor together with a memorial said to have been submitted to you by the Public of South Canara, published in the Daily post of 27th November last, having been brought to my knowledge, I, the undersigned, feel it my duty to express, with your kind indulgence, my views about the Malnad Labour Scheme passed by the Select Committee of the Malnad Improvement Department, and now submitted to Government for final sanction. As introductory to my natural qualifications and circumstantial necessity to submit my opinion regarding the matter on hand, I have to say a few words about myself.

I am a native of Thirthally and was born and brought up during my boyhood in the Country house at Karody Village where my ancestors lived as landlords and are Ca garden Cultivators. Having been in Thirthally, Shikarpur and Shimoga for my early education, I graduated from the Central College, Bangalore, and, after completing the B.L. Course in the Madras Law College, passed the First Examination in Law. Having however a natural taste for agriculture, I was seriously trying to start a big agricultural undertaking in Malnad with the kind and assuring encouragement under the regime of the then Deputy Commissioner of Shimoga. In the course of my engagement as such, I was called away to Udipi on account of a large landed property concern which devolved upon my family and children by virtue of Hindu Law. It was only a Godsent to me, and I have accordingly settled myself in my country house here for the last twenty years as a Landlord and Home Farmer of some practical repute, meriting at the same time the love and esteem of the general Public of Udipi.

both the up ghaut Malnad and the down ghaut Coastline Districts, I had the proud previlege of being personally consulted on many Malnad matters of special importance by Messrs S. Ananda Rau and N.S.Appanna Iyenger, the former and the present special duty Officers respectively for the Malnad improvement. When Mr. Appanna Iyengar and myself had the pleasure of meeting each other in my house here during the former's Muzroy Inspection tour to Udipy in the Month of April last, he had the kindness to present to me some of his Pamphlets on the proposed scheme of cooly supply to Malnad from the Canara Districts, and invited my opinion on the same. We have ever since been corresponding with each other and I have had the pleasant task of expressing my views on the matter several times before now, which I hope he might have placed before the Committee at its last sitting. Herein enclosed is a copy of one of my letters for your kind perusal which gives a detailed description of the present plight of cooly supply and shows how the proposed scheme tends to afford relief both to the innocent employers and to the poor coolies against the wonton fraud of the present agents and Serveygars, who are responsible to nobody under the haphazard old system of cooly recruitment.

I am, therefore, glad to learn that the proposed scheme has been carefully considered and passed by the Select Committee with some suitable alternations and has now been submitted to Government for its final sanction which I earnestly hope it will readily grant. While the present scheme is so very simple, economical, practicable, and easily accessible and conducive to both the employers and the employees, I am very much surprised to learn that a some what different and elaborate scheme has been set against at the instance of dissenting member Mr: Hoskappa Kristna Rau who seems to have induced some of his select friends here to get up a memorial for your acceptance as if appearing from the earnest public of the all South Canara Districts. As desired by Mr. Appan Iyengar in his D.O. 31 of 1st December 1917, I gather after enquiring some of the signatories(among whom Mr. Khan Sahib Haji Abdulla

Haji Kasim Saheb Bahadur being the foremost and who has approved of Mr. Appanna Iyengar's Scheme when consulted in person here) that they have no special interest in the matter and that they simply signed it on being told by the prime movers that it only meant to safegaurd the best interest of the poor coolies by supporting the counter ~~or other~~ rather the elaborate Scheme of Mr: H. Kristna Rau. You will, therefore, be pleased to favour Mr: Khan Saheb on behalf of your Memorialists, with an assuring reply that there is no ground for apprehension about the general welfare of the coolies as that will be attended to by the Malnad improvement Department as amatter of course and that the cooly recruiting staff in the Canara Districts is expected to be subject to the general control of the Malnad Improvement Department in all matters of special im-portance.

I can, therefore, assure ~~you~~ you that the Memorial does not voice the public opinion of Udipy, much less that of the South Canara District, and that it does not possess at its back the earnestness which it is made to represent in its front. The letter to the Editor of the Daily Post by the boon companion of the dissenting member here, the general tenor of the memorial submitted to you, and the nature of the elaborate draft scheme by Mr: H. Kristna Rau, will all speak for themselves and will clearly point out the object with which the unnecessary agitation from Udipy has been set on foot to thwart the final sanction for the present scheme which is sure to safegaurd the interest of the cooly legion while supplying a sufficient number of competent coolies on application being received from garden owners of Malnad(vide underlined para No.9 of the ecnlosed letter).

I have just been able to go through the draft Scheme of Mr: H. Kristna Rau which is as lengthy as it is costly, and teems with many minute and complicated details which are likely to impede the smooth working of the Scheme by placing all sorts of prctical and technical difficulties on the way, besides being unwelcome to employer and employees alike as may be seen from the stringent conditions which both are expected to abide by. As observed by your Memo

Bureau with no nobler or higher object in view than that of supplying information about labour conditions to the employers" but is, as a matter of fact, a cooly supplying Depot with the set purpose of readily sending a sufficient supply of coolies through a Guarented Serveygar to required garden owners immediately after applying for the same to the Labour Correspondent either directly or through any one of his local agents.

From my combined experience of the Malnad Country and the South Canara Districts, I am confident that the simple scheme now passed by the select Committee is likely to be a blessing both to the areca planters of Malnad and to the poor cooly legion which is now at the mercy of unrelenting serveygars who are without any let or hindrance as at present. If you kindly call for and go through several suggestions which I have hitherto made in my letters to the Special Deputy Officer, I hope you will be convinced of the practical utility of the present scheme which after all is only a tenative one, and may be amended as future contiggencies warrant for its better working. It is more desirable to try this simple scheme with a modest Capital of Rs. 5000/- per annum for five years rather than lavish a big sum of Rs. 25,000/- upon a elaborate and complicated Project of doubtful efficacy even for one year.

In conclusion, relying entirely upon my honesty of purpose and courage of conviction and upon your impartial generosity, I have been bold enough to approach you directly with these personal observations instead of having recourse to the cold formality of submitting a formal memorial by the interested public which as a matter of fact is quite indiffierent in the present matter unless some one sets it in motion with a special motive. I, therefore, strongly yet humbly desire to express my entire satisfaction at the present scheme which I earnestly hope will meet with ready acceptance at the hands of the model Government which has at its heart the special interest of the Malnad countries.

Earnestly requesting to be excused for the Officiousness

with which I have taken the liberty to encroach upon your precious time and presence.

I beg to remain,

Respected Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

13th Octr: 1917.
Kuthpady

Karody Subba Ras. B.A.

Landlord and Home Farmer.

Kuthpady Villa,

U D I P I

South Canara.

(Copy of my letter to Mr. N.S.Appanna Iyengar, Malnad Improvement Officer, Dated 10-8-1917, expressing opinion on the subject of Cooly supply to Malnad areca planters and on the proposed Labour Scheme)

1 The opening sentence of the Pamphlet entitled "A Labour Bureau" rightly says" there is a shortage of agricultual labour in the Malnad, that this one Cause seriously affect the Malnad problems, and that some means must be devised for ensuring adequate supply of desirable and competent labour to these parts". This pithy sentence is so happily worded as to comprise all the main points whose proper solution is sure to clear the whole problem of labour supply to Malnad.

2 Areca and paddy are the only staple produce of Malnad. Cardmem, and pepper and plantains are also grown more or less as a catch crop or biproduce and do not thus go to count much. Areca and the catch crop put together go to make up the garden produce; while paddy is the main wet land produce.
There are thus practically only two sorts of Cultivations- garden and wet with little or no dry cultivation whatever.

3 It somehow so happens in Malnad that areca and paddy Cultivation is not generally undertaken by one and the same agricultural family on any large scale except in rare instances of big land holders of Sudra sect who can afford to command local labour of indigent pariah class more or less attached to particular families as a matter of heridity or right. The average agriculturists of Sudra or ploughable class generally depend upon paddy cultivation with often a small plot of garden just to meet their daily want of sundry supply such as leaves, nuts and the like. The members of such agricultural families cannot possibly lend their service as day labourers to areca gardens whose cultivation is often taken up by absolute Cultivators as such without distinction of caste or creed.

4 Unlike wet Cultivation, the female member of a garden Cultivating family will generally be of no avail for hard and manly manual labour such as turning the earth, digging the trench, carrying the mud, climbing the trees and the like except that they

can be of some use in unhusking the arecanuts at their harvest and attending to household business in general. The number of such female members of garden cultivator's families may thus be practically eliminated as day labourers. Even in majority of cases, the male members being either high castemen or generally being respectable landholders, feel themselves incapable to attend to all sorts of manual labour which the areca gardens command throughout the whole year as is their wont in Malnad. The shortage of agricultural labour for Malnad gardens is thus an undisputed fact.

5 In this way there being little or no chances of securing local labour, the shortage is sure to affect the all important question of Malnad Improvement rather very seriously. Hence the grave necessity for devising some suitable means to ensure an adequate supply of desirable and competent labour. It thus follows as a matter of fact that in the first place the means devised ought to be suitable so as to secure in the 2nd place, an adequate supply in the third place, of desirable and competent labour.

6 Now there are only two gates open for the immigration of coolies to Malnad- the one from the maidhan portions of the Mysore state and the other from the down ghaut Taluks of the British Province. The Maidhan being diametrically different from the Malnad in respect of Physical features, population, climate, rainfall, productivity and methods of agriculture, the cooly supply even if any from those parts is not only inadequate, but also quite unsuitable to the peculiar conditions of these hilly and malarial tracts. Except some stray masons, bricklayers, or stonehewers, no systematic gang of coolies ever immigrate from those parts to areca gardens to work as daylabourers.

7 One of the two gates being thus practically shut against labour supply, the only other gate left open is the Toll gate of Western Ghauts which constantly send out large members of habituated day labourers who are accustomed to hard work in their native places of Coastline villages on account of thick population, dearland, cheap labour and the consequent competition. It is this very

dearth of land and want of employers that drive a large number of poorer classes at statted times of every year, to nearest up ghaut countries to serve there either in coffee plantations or areca gardens, untill the unavoidable work in their native scanty holdings compels them to return with what little earnings they have made just to meet the bare wants during their short stay at home.

8 The cooly classes being thus systematically available in these parts, some of the enterprising members of influential aliasantana families here prevailing, speculate upon making a cheap bargain as cooly supplyers, collect a number of them from among their own and neighbouring villages by advancing a mura or two of rice to each as a small provisionfor their families at home, and start with this legion of coolies to upghaut countries in search of employment under needy arecaor coffee planters. While the Cooly Contractors or Servagars(as you grammatically call them) are generallymen with no locus standi in their own joint family, they pose themselvves as being very substantialbefore their credulous employers by their glib tonge and tall talk, manage to secure large sums as advance money, and return home pocketful after leaving small sections of coolies in different holding in the neighbourhood. The cooly contractor's self acquisition so made, is liberally spent at home in gambling, cockfighting, or making provision for his wife and children who could expect none whatever from his own family property. The coolies are then left at the mercy of their employers who, having already paid large amount to the contractors, cannot afford to maintain them long with impunity to their purse. When they find themselves improperly fed or paid, the coolies generally sculk away one after another untill the whole batch disappears from the spot. They then either betake to better employers elsewhere or return home to fall back upon the contractor who frightens them away as having deducted the advance money towards the accumilated price of rice due from them. Thus ends the sad story of the present system of cooly supply to Malnad. Sad are both the coolies and their employers, but glad are their middlemen or servagars who fatten themselves at the expense of the rich and the poor at one and

and the same time.

9 It is to prevent ~~to~~ such a crisis, to rescue both the poor coolies and their innocent employers from the wanton fraud of irresponsible cooly contractors, and to secure adequate supply of desirable and competent coolies to ~~secure~~ Malnad planters that the present scheme seems to have been started by the sympathetic Model state of Mysore. If it works on the lines already proposed, there is every gurantee to ensure against the contingency of stray labour being supplied to areca plantations which depend solely upon coolies from the Canara Districts of the British Province. The Local Officers of the proposed staff being personally and directly responsible for the selection of both the cooly contractors and their cooly legion, there can be little or no chance to any serious consequences of the kind that prevails under the present circumstances without any let or hindrance. The desirability of the coolies depends upon the reliability of their contractors, and their competance depends more or less upon themselves. Both of these can be ensured by the personal enquiry, inspection, instructtions and special precautions on the spot as warranted by individual circumstances of each case.

10 While it is highly necessary that something of the kind ought to be done by the Model state of Mysore that has so deservingly and earnestly undertaken the improvement of Malnad, it could not have done better than proposing the present scheme though it comes a little too late. I, therefore, heartily congratulate the originators of this scheme and earnestly wish it every success.

Karody Subba Rao B.A.

Landlord and Home farmer.

Kuthpady Villa.

U D I P I

(South Canara

13/4 Decr: 1917
Kuthapady

G. R. S. Vl—G/32

SUBJECT...

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.....

Diary No. of letter replied to ..1606.....

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT

(Saiva

, *the* *191* .

Date of issue.....14.1.18.....

Signed by..Sd B.T. Kesavadya.....

Section

File No. 80-16

Serial No 12

No. 3944

Sam 80-16-10

9.1.18

To

Mr. Karody Subbarao, B.A

Landlord & Home Farmer

Kuthbandi Villa

Udipi, South Canara

Sir,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 13th December 17, addressed to the Dewan, expressing your views about the Khalasi Labour scheme approved by the select Committee of the

over. 4.

Inland Improvement Committee,
Shimoga Dt.

I have the

MMC
16/1/18
for Chief Secretary

WD A722—GPB—1,000—8-10-17

Tel : Address
At Bangalore & Mysore
"MYSECON."

No. 4737

MYSORE ECONOMIC CONFERENCE,

Dated Bangalore 6th February 191 8.

7 FEB 1918

FROM

P. G. D'SOUZA, ESQ., B.A., B.L.,
Secretary to the Mysore Economic Conference,
Bangalore.

6367

To

C. S. Balasundaram Iyer, Esq., B.A.,
Chief Secretary to the Government of Mysore,
Bangalore.

SIR,

With reference to your letter No.3127-8/San.80-16-7 dated the 6th December 1917 forwarding copies of communications in regard to the organisation of a labour bureau for the Malnad and calling for my opinion in the matter, I have the honour to state that the scheme formulated by the Secretary, Malnad Improvement Committee, may be tried as it has the advantage of having been discussed at a meeting of the Central Malnad Improvement Committee and approved of by that body. The scheme put forward by Mr.Hosakoppa Krishna Rao is an elaborate and costly one. The small scheme may be tried in the first instance and the work developed as experience is gained.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
P. G. D'Souza
For Secretary.

clg.

Hosakoppa Krishna Rao
Land-Holder.

Hosakoppa P. O. (Koppa-Kadur)

Date 25th February 1918.

3854 No 657. Rec'd
2077

To

C.S.Balasundaram Iyer Esqr., B.A.,
Chief Secretary to the Government of H.H.the Maharaja
of Mysore, Bangalore.

Sir,

In enclosing herewith, a copy of the proceedings of the meeting of our Association held this evening, I beg to invite your particular attention to the resolution No.5.(A) and (B) re-the Malnad Labour supply and to request that the views of the Association may be given kind consideration and due weight to, before final orders are issued by the Government on the subject.

I beg to remain,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

H Krishna Rao

H o s a k o p p a..

---oOo---

The above Association met on the 28th Feb. 1918 in the Gundukallu V.E. School, under the presidency of Mr. H.Krishna Rao, the following being among those present:-- Messrs. Kanchitota Krishnappa. A. Venkatanna Gowda, B. Manjappa Gowda, Dugganna Gowda, J. Rnani Bhatt, Shama Jois, Rama Jois, Surli Ramappa, Manjappa, Sadashiviah. H. Ganesha Rao, A.Krishna Rao, Belliah, Dharmanna Gowda, Venkatagiriyappa. Parameshwara Bhatt, Ramachandrachar, Seetharam Bhatt, Berkudgi Subba Rao and many others.

1. Offering condolence to late Mr. L. Krishna Rao!s family.

Resolution:-- The Association learns with deep regret the news of the sad death at Madras of Mr. L. Krishna Rao, Retired Deputy Commissioner who was an able, efficient and energetic officer, throughout his official career and who was mainly instrumental in getting immediate -- financial support of the Government for the Hosakoppa Agricultural and Economic Museum and offers its sincere condolence to his bereaved family.

Moved from the chair in an appropriate speech appreciating the valuable services energetically rendered by the late Mr. L. Krishna Rao, especially to the Malnad parts and regretting the premature loss of such a popular and sympathetic officer from our midst. Seconded and supported by all

2. Devikere Tank.

Resolution:-- The Association do express its keen sense of regret at the delay still persisted in, in commencing the restoration work of the local Devikere tank above the Museum lands which are thereby gravely endangered or at least remain useless for cultivation purposes thus involving serious financial loss to the Museum which for its up-keep depends on the expected steady income from the cultivation of the said lands and Mango tops which, at present, suffer intensely owing to the lack of water and do therefore strongly invite the considered attention of the Deputy Commissioner, Kadur District, to the urgency of attending to the restoration works in question which, being a semi-Government affair, cannot justifiably be postponed on the score of the want of the usual proportionate contribution from the public(as definitely assured by the late Mr. L. Krishna Rao).

3. Balance due from the Government towards the Museum Fund.

Resolution:-- The Association further request the Deputy Commissioner, Kadur District, to expedite the payment of the balance of Rs.676/- yet due from the Government under the G.O. ending with No. 2174-7/ A&I. 182-14-32, dated the 29th August 1917, as the local collections has since reached the figure (Rs.3,000 in cash and Rs. 2,000 in lands) as stipulated by the Government for the purpose and also as the construction work of the Museum is nearly reaching completion.

4. Appointment of a Care-Taker.

Resolution:-- The Association further urges on the attention of the local District Board the desirability of the appointment of a care-taker in order to prevent the valuable mango topes and several valuable exhibits already collected and in course of collection from deterioration and destruction and do therefore pray for the immediate payment of their sanctioned annuity for the purpose, with the assurance that the Museum Building too, will be completed very shortly.

5. Read correspondence ending with letter No.1391/E.A.G.243 dated the 9th Feb.'18 from the Chief Secretary to Government stating that the proposals on the subject of Labour Supply are under the consideration of the Government.

Resolution (A) The Association, while duly and deeply grateful to the Government for the sympathetic and continued attention bestowed by them on this all-important Malnad subject feel it their duty to impress the following points on the attention of the Government of ~~MM XHX~~ H.H. the Maharaja.

(1.) That it is admitted on all hands that there is a well-recognised cry regarding the paucity of labour in the Malnad preventing the Agriculturists from carrying successful cultivation works of their bagayat plantations which form almost the only source of their living and also of their wet lands which, to a small extent, supplement their income.

(2) That this fact of the paucity of labour in the Malnad which was doubtless prominently noticed by the present Dewan during his tours in this Taluk and was also prominently drawn attention to by him in his notes of inspection thereof, has repeatedly and extensively been pressed on the attention of the Government and its authorities, of late, both from the Press and the Platform and has at last received favourable and sympathetic consideration of the Government as evidenced by the Dewan's frequent references in favour thereof.

(3) That the Government is already aware of the fact that Mr. H.Krishna Rao, the President of the Association has, after a careful investigation extending over 3 years into the subject, submitted to Government his final scheme together with the draft rules and regulations at an annual cost of Rs. 25,000/- ~~copy whereof is appended herewith and~~ which has secured promises of hearty co-operation and support from the public of South Canara in its actual local working, the following being the principled reasons rendering private agencies insufficient for the practical purpose in view and absolutely necessitating Government intervention therein.

(I) Illiteracy and ignorance of Malnad Land-Owners and their consequent incapability for combined and conserted action.

(II) Absence of sufficiently large number of men of light and leading to educate public opinion.

(III) The utter inability of private institutions to command that degree of confidence and respect which a Government-controlled Department would do with the Malnad Land-Owners.

(IV) The mischievous tendency to start mush-room institutions for a competition of labour with the certainty of failure and complete demoralisation of labour force.

(V) Possibilities of competition by the long established agencies of European Coffee Planters with large capital to back them up resulting in the strangling of the infant institution managed by the poor, unintelligent Malnad Land-Owners.

(VI) The general mistrust and suspecion with which even such intelligently organised and well-capitalised institutions for recruiting labour are viewed owing to sad experience in the past.

(VII) The sense of insecurity felt, both by capital and labour in all private undertakings for reasons unnecessary to detail here.

(VIII) The not improbable unwillingness of the British Government ~~are~~ or of its Provintial Government with its public to view any Scheme, not under Governmnet control with disfavour for the follo

reasons:--

(a) They have seen enough of the hardships the coolies suffer under the contract recruiting system employed by private agencies.

(b) Unless the agencies and employers are held responsible to a Government Department for their conduct, neither the public nor their coolie will have any faith in any system of recruitment.

(c) A private agency cannot do away with the service of the canvasser who is wholly responsible for the demoralisation of the labour force, as, so long as he cannot be spared both the employer and the employee are liable to be duped by him and the private agency has no chance of finding favour with the either.

(d) An agency controlled by Government will infuse more confidence in the employer and the employee and will render labour less shifting. A steady supply will be better ensured.

(e) When once the coolies see that their interests are better protected by a Government-controlled Department, there will be no necessity for even canvassing and a better class of coolies who would not like to go under such a maistry will be expected.

(IX) The information bureau as under the scheme now proposed by the Shimoga Malnad Improvement Committee quite against the wishes of all who have studied well about the true causes of labour paucity will share the same fate as that of a private institution in the matter of public confidence, sympathy and support and sanctioned, if necessary, from the British Government.

(x) The last, though not least, obstacle is that of finance, private capital fighting shy of all enterprises not initiated by Government and being quite inadequate, even if forth coming, to meet the charges under the present poverty-stricken condition of the Malnad people.

Rsolution (B). The Association do convey to the Government their strong opinion that attempt to go back on the resolution of the Economic Conference at its recent Session, by going in for extended extradition facilities with the British Government with the visionary hope of rendering the Government-controlled Malnad Labour Department unnecessary, is bound to cause the deepest public dissatisfaction owing to the immense practical difficulties in the way of extended extradition facilities rendering the idea an impracticable one for practical purposes and thus frustrating the sympathetic object entertained by the Economic Conference, that half and half measures of the sort or such as have been propounded by the Shimoga Malnad Improvement Committee are of absolutely no avail from the point of view hereinafore described in such a grave and ever-important subject, that nothing short of introduction of the Malnad Labour Scheme already submitted to Government in clear detail by Mr. H. Krishna Rao can, in the least, alleviate the labour troubles and consequent agricultural and industrial misery of the Malnad and therefore pray that the Government will take early steps for bringing the most practical scheme into force and thus realise the Government's laudable ambition for really and rapidly uplifting the backward Malnad.

Read copies of a petition dated the 8th instant to the Dewan from the people of Narasimharajapur and also of the proceedings of the meeting of the Narasimharajapur Purobhivradhi Sangha held on the 13th inst. suggesting to the Government that, along with the seven Pukka Taluks to be newly formed as under the proposal of the Government, an another such Taluk may be carved out of the original Lakkavalli Pukka Taluk and the present Danayasa Yadahalli Danivasa Hoblies etc, with headquarters at Narasimharajapur.

Resolution:-- The Association, while expressing their sympathy and supp-rt with the public of Narasimharajapur in their efforts to convince the Government of H.H. the Maharaja of the necessity for not doing anything calculated to retard the progress of Narasimharajapur and what is deplorable, at a time when the people of that place expected a more sympathetic treatment and sufficient encouragements at the hands of the Government and never even dreamt of any slightest discouragement of the sort affecting the growth and importance of the town which has recently had the honour of being named after H.H. the Yuvaraja, do request the Government of H.H. the Maharaja to accord a sympathetic hearing to the representations already submitted and hereinafter to be submitted objecting to the proposals pertaining to the constitution of a new Taluk at Balehonnur by territorial readjustment as published in para 1. Revenue in the issue of the Mysore Gazzattee under date 7 February 1918 and authorises the President of the Association to submit to the Government objections to the proposals, ~~objections to the proposals~~ now before the Government, re-the removal of Taluk headquarters to Balehonnur and a constructive Scheme for raising Balehonnur, at the same time, depressing Narasimharajapur.

7. Subjects for discussion at the Kadur District Conference.

Resolution:-- The Association suggests the following subjects for discussion at the coming Kadur District Conference, Chickmagalur on the 1st proximo and the following days.

1. The desirability of associating with the Survey Superintendent in his task of 3 non-official members to be elected from the Representative Assembly inorder to enable him to understand and report local conditions correctly and thus inspire public confidence in the impartiability of settlement operations. (Mover Mr. H. Krishna Rao Seconder V.S. Sanjeeva Rao).

2. The appointment of a suitable Forest Commission composed of a majority of non-officials, especially form the agriculturists' class for investigating and devising measures for removing real forest grievances in the Malnad. (Mover Mr. H. Krishna Rao, Seconder Mr. V.S. Sanjeeva Rao).

3. Appointment of a Police Commission to suggest measures for improving the efficiency and morale of the Police force throughout the Provinc with special reference to Kadur District. (Mover Mr. ~~xxxxxxxxxxx~~ V.S. Sanjeeva Rao, Seconder

Introduction of English teaching in all the V.E.Schools in Malnad without demanding public contribution.

5. Location of a High School in the heart of the Malnad.

(Sd) H. Krishna Rao,

P r e s i d e n t.

H o s a k o p p.a.)
)
Dated 25th Feb. '18)

" Copy "

H Krishnarao 25/2/1918

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G. R. S. VI—G/32]

SUBJECT.....

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Diary No. of letter replied to ..2077.....

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT
(Sanitary)
the 191 .

Date of issue.....

Signed by.....

Section Sany
File No. 80-16.
Serial No. 13

No. 4965
Sany 80-16-13.
25/3/18

To

Mr. Hosakotta Krishnarao
Land-Holder, Hoskote

Sir,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 657 dated the 25th February 1918, forwarding a copy of the proceedings of the meeting of the Malnad Land-Holders Association, held on the 2nd February 18.

I have &c
for Secretary

REPLY.

(To be written on this margin.)

Office of the Dewan of Mysore.

NOTE.

Dated July 191 8.

Letter dated 20th July 1918 from Mr. Karody Subba Rao, Udapi, in regard to the Labour Supply Scheme approved by the Malnad Improvement Committee.

May be acknowledged.

The disposal of the question, which has been under consideration for a long time, may be expedited. In Consultation with the Secretary E & A
24.7.18. RC

The Chief Secretary.

(Return requested within one month.)

Mr B.T.K.

Will you kindly expedite your note on the L.S. scheme. May I expect it on/or 1st Augt.
24/7/18.

Yes, Sir, I will put up a draft-order & submit by 1st Aug. This file may kindly be sent to me.
NMS 24/7

Thanks
24/7. Draft submitted on 7/8/18.

Delay due to the fact that I wanted to see Mr Martin once again before

This is practically an official Note for the Superintendent. The Dewan Commissioner [illegible] back & made -
NMS 24/7

Sir M. Vyswaswarya K.C.I.E.

Devan to His Highness The Maharaja

of Mysore.

Respected Sir,

In continuation of my letter dated 13-12-1917 which has been graciously acknowledged by the Chief Secratary in his endorsement dated 18-1-1918, I further beg to - submit the following few points for favour of your kind consideration regarding the proposed Malnad Labour Scheme now awaiting final sanstion at the hands of the Government.

In the first place I have felt it desirable to submit the present letter owing to an article having - appeared in some of the leading Dailies and a summary of an elaborate Scheme having been published in New India alleged to have been contributed by Mr. H. Kristna Rao of Malnad - fame. The said summary of his Scheme itself as published in the New India issue of 11th Inst., comprises three full columns of closely printed matter. I had also opportunity to read the original of his elaborate Scheme which is so - lengthy verbose and impracticable that one will hardly have patience to go through it from begining to end.

Without therefore going into the detailed - discussion of the said Scheme, I would like to point out here a few facts likely to allay some of Mr. Kristna Rao's fond - apprehensions about the present Scheme.

To begin with he labours under the delusion - that the Scheme passed by the Select Committee is only an-- information Bureau as to the probable whereabouts of coolie supply; while as a matter of fact the Labour Correspondent and his Local Agents are directly responsible to supply -- adequate number of competent coolies as soon as they are -

required

required by areca planters. The Staff of Officers in the recruiting area of Kanara Districts will have ascertained - through their different coolie contractors the probable --- number of coolies which they are ready to supply as soon as there is demand for the same; and all that they have to do is to see that a particular contractor takes a gang of --- coolies to the required areca planters. In this way the - local Staff here is actually a cooly supplying agency and not a mere information Bureau as Mr. Kristna Rao gratuitously presumes.

Again as the Labour Correspondent and his -- Agents take proper precautions by way of security and surity bonds from Coolie Contractors before they are despatched - with their coolie gangs, there is no possible chance of -- either the employers or the coolies being cheated or otherwise disappointed of their just dues and hopes. This it - is quite possible to achieve by the personal and local knowledge and experience of men and manners herewith which the local Staff of Officers will be quite familiar.

Mr. Kristna Rao seems to make much of the - health housing and other comforts for the helpless coolies - and makes it appear that the Kanara Public in general oppose the present Scheme on this ground; while as a matter of fact they are quite indifferent and know next to nothing about - it. They shall be glad on the other hand if the poor unemployed coolies can find suitable employment elsewhere and return home richer and much better after a short period of time. The term 'education' as applied to these temporary - coolies is only too high sounding and will be more ornamental in Public Print and Platforms. Moreover the employers of these coolies who value their services so much are not - likely to ignore but render them all possible help they can in their Malarial Malnad quarters. Above all the benevolent Government which is doing its level best to improve the

sanitary

sanitary condition of Malnad by opening Hospitals in different Hoblies and starting travelling Dispensaries to bring relief to the doors of the poor, is likely to take special care of these coolies through the Special Duty Officer for Malnad in the course of his frequent tours. That the plea that there is no special provision made to safegaurd the interest of the poor coolies is only a plausible arguement to press his own Scheme upon the attention of the lay public.

He further apprehands that the Kanara Recruiting Staff under the present Scheme is quite irresponsible as it is not subject to any higher authority of the costly kind which he proposes to locate at Agumby. It is evident however that the Staff, as now constituted, is responsible and subject to the Special Duty Officer for Malnad morally if not departmentally as the mutual Co-operation between the two is absolutely necessary for the harmonious working of the Scheme.

Now with regard to the present Scheme itself I need not reiterate that it is simple, practicable and economical and as such is likely to prove equally welcome to all parties concerned-the coolies, their contractors, the areca planters, the Kanara Public, and the Government of Mysore.

As one naturally interested in Malnad improvement and equally experienced and influential in Malnad and Kanara alike, I have been asked by Mr. Appanna Iyanger to undertake the proposed Labour Correspondent's post to be located at Udipi Head Quarter which I have readily promised to do not so much on account of its emolument (which I richly deserve) but on account of my earnest and enthusiastic desire to serve the cause of my Malnad nativity. I have also a private proposal on hand here to start a combined Agricultural and Cattle Farm on a large ~~scale~~ scale where a batch of competent coolies will always be working under my personal supervision.

supervision. This it will be possible to send at a moment's notice so as to replace it by another batch to be despatched - in its turn while they will be working in the Farm until there is fresh order for further supply and so on.

I can thus assure you to undertake the proposed working of the Scheme here and try my best to carry it out - to the entire satisfaction of all the parties concerned - and above all to the best satisfaction of my inner conscience. After all the Malnad Improvement Department itself is a - temporary one, and the present Labour Supply Scheme under it is only a tentative measure. There need therefore be no - so much fuss and fighting over it, instead of smoothly trying - this simple Scheme with honesty and earnestness.

I therefore hope that you will kindly con-- descend to give that favourable consideration for this - practicable Scheme which it richly deserves and favour me with an early reply as to the way in which the Scheme has - been disposed of.

Earnestly requesting to be excused for the seeming officiousness with which I have encroached upon your precious time and attention,

I beg to remain,

Respected Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

Karody Subba Rao. B.A.

Land-lord and Home Farmer,

Kuthapady Villa,

Udipy.

South Kanara District.

Kuthapady Villa

Dated 20.7.1918.

SECRETARIAT
VIII
E. AUDIT.
2 APR 1918

No 822 1.4.18 En Live reports.

dt 6/9 2/4/18.

Office of the District Economic Superintedent,
Kadur District,
Dated, Chikmagalur, the 1st April 1918.

From

D.W.Heppen, Esquire,
District Economic Superintendent,
Kadur District.

To

C.S.Balasundaram Iver, Esquire, B.A.,
Chief Secretary to Government of His Highness
the Maharaja of Mysore,
Bangalore.

Sir,

With reference to your letter No. 1168-89/E.A.C. 243 dated 25th January 1918 requesting for a note of my views on Labour supply in connection with the Malnad Improvement scheme I have the honor to submit herewith a note on the subject, explaining in detail the investigations made by me and embodying my own views thereon from my experience of the Kadur malnad.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

District Economic Superintendent, Kadur District.

M A L N A D I M P R O V E M E N T S C H E M E.

L A B O U R S U P P L Y.

This question has been constantly brought up before the Central Committee and a Sub Committee, consisting of seven members formed to enquire into the matter.

Several schemes and amended questions have been proposed and a "Labour Commission" under the control of Government suggested. In critisising Mr. Appanna Iyengar's scheme, I have gone fully into the subject and beg to enclose a copy.

Since receiving No.1166-89/G.A.G of the 21st January, I have toured in all parts of the malnad of the Kadur District, and investigated and enquired into the matter from Coffee Planters, Arecanut growers, Paddy Cultivators and Coolies.

In considering this question, certain definite points should be clearly understood; and, I classify them under the following three heads:-

1. Who are the employers of labour?
2. What labour is available?
3. What are the seasons or periods of the year the labour is required?

In reply to No.1. In the malnad of Kadur the employers of labour are:-

1st, Coffee Planters with 100,000 acres requiring one coolie an acre, that is, 100,000 coolies annually.

2nd, The Arecanut grower with 7,000 acres (for which he says he requires 2 coolies per acre) wants 14,000 coolies.

3rd, The Paddy cultivator, with 100,000 acres. Most of these lands are small holdings, worked by the owners and their families. As the Paddy cultivator cannot afford to pay the high wages of hired labour employs only a very small number, for very short

periods, and generally pays in kind, I think, we can eliminate him from our calculations.

We are therefore left with only the Coffee Planter and Arecanut grower to consider.

2, What labour is available? There are three classes of labour employed in the Kadur Malnad.-

(a) Imported labour, of which there is practically an unlimited supply from South Canara, coolies from the Maidan Taluks and from the Madras side

(b) Local Labour, of which there is a limited and uncertain supply and consists of (i) a very few peopl who do not own lands, and (ii) cultivators who are available only when their own field work is done and they are free.

(c) "Huttalu or Jitalu", Agrestic slaves, who are boun and only work for their masters and are not available.

We must eliminate the local labour as it is very scarce and with the exception of people not owning land, is only available when their cultivating season is over. Huttalu and Jitalu do not count. For our labour, we are reduced to imported coolies.

3, What are the seasons or periods of the year when labour is required? The Coffee Planters, on opened estates, require about ten coolies from June to August for household work, such as gardeners, cattle and water men and nursery coolies. They count their labour to come in about August to weed, dig, manure and handle etc, in December to pick crop, and to prune and manure in February and March. They generally pay off at the end of March and disband their gangs. The Arecanut growers require a small number of coolies for short periods of the year and their requirements vary as they only dig once in three years, or at most every alternate year. They require a gang (of women coolies for choice) for cutting and bringing leaves from "Soppina Bettas"

bedding down cattle etc., and applying manure. They require men for harvesting their crops in September, October and December, (This work is generally done by contract at Rs.5/- per 1,000 bunches, an acre growing 800 to 1,000 bunches), and labour for shelling, cutting and preparing the nut for the market. This work is done by more or less skilled female labour and the members of the owners' family.

It is recognised that the Coffee Planters living side by side with Arecanut growers get all the labour they require. One Planter in Koppa informed me he employed 2,000 coolies on the estates under his control another about 1,500. Most of the European Planters have as much as they require and excepting at crop time, when coffee sometimes ripens with a rush, and rain threatens or falls, are they pushed for labour and the pressure only lasts for 8 or 10 days, till crop is got in hand again.

When the European Planters living side by side with the Arecanut growers and subject to the same local and --- climatic conditions, can get all the labour they require, why is it the Arecanut growers complain of a shortage of labour and ask for Government assistance? If we can discover the reason, we shall probably be able to apply a remedy.

The reasons for the alleged scarcity and difficulties in obtaining and keeping labour among the arecanut growers (chiefly in the Koppa Taluk) are.-

1. Lagge holdings and small holdings.
2. Want of "Bunderbust".
3. Insufficient, irregular and uncertain pay, irregular hours and constant change of work and want of care, accommodation and welfare of the imported labour employed.
4. The short periods for which the labour is required and employed.

Before going into the above, it is advisable to enquire into the system employed by the Coffee Planters to

find out what means they have of obtaining, keeping and employing the large gangs of coolies they get.

Advances are given in March or April at the rate of Rs.10 a ~~read~~ head to one or more, what Planters call, "Coolie maistires" (suppliers of labour), who agree to bring up the necessary labour required. As there are always a considerable number of sick or other coolies, not able to do regular work, the general plan is to advance for from 10 to 25% more coolies than are actually required.

The pay for a man is 5 annas a day, a woman three annas, children 1 to 2 annas. The "Coolie maistri" gets 10% on all monies earned by his coolies, and if he is employed on the estate, Rs.8 to Rs.15 a month regular pay.

The bulk of the coolies are obtained from South Canara; a few Tamil coolies are employed and a few coolies from the Maidan Taluks,, Hassan, (Channarayapatna), Tumkur, Belur. The coolies from South Canara come up in July or August after the paddy cultivation in South Canara is finished with their wives and children, their fowls and dogs. They have good lines to live in, get a cumblie on arriving on the estate and every week an allowance for maintenance according to the number of days worked, a man getting Re.1 a week for 6 days' work and woman -/12/- and so on, according to the days worked, leaving a margin of pay due for recovering the advances made.

During sickness the coolie gets his "Kurch" and medical attendance. Koppa, Kalasa and Sallebile have Medical Funds and their own Medical men, with a subsidy from Government for the medical aid to coolies. During the season if there is not very heavy pressure of work, the coolies can go away to their villages for a change, and many do, for the paddy harvest. ~~Work commences~~

Work commences at from 7 to 8 a.m., and stops at 5 p.m., and on some estates an hour's rest in the middle of the day. Nearly all the work is done by what are called

"tasks". Weeding so many plants, digging so many and so on and the "Tasks" are so made that a good coolie can get away at 2 in the afternoon and a slow worker by about 4 p.m. There are very few estates on which a coolie is found at work after 5 p.m.

After work is finished he is a free man and can do as he likes. Many have little gardens on which they grow vegetables &c., and some get their "Tasks" finished as early as possible and go off to a neighbouring Indian Planter's coffee garden and do small work on contract.

During the coffee crop season, picking the fruit is done on contract at from 2 to 4 annas a bushel of 32 seers paid in cash. Coolies are able to make a little extra money during this season, these sums not being deducted from advances.

At the end of March or early in April, accounts are made up and the coolie paid off. Each one is told his account and paid, if anything is due to him, or the amount due by him, told him. These outstandings are generally recovered before the new accounts are opened. The Maistri has his commission account told him, and if there is any money due paid or, if there are absconders or deaths among the advanced people, the money recovered, accounts adjusted and fresh advances and agreements made.

There are Maistries who have been coming regularly to the same coffee estate for the last 25 years and a good many of their coolies come year after year to the same estate. Of course, there are many "Black sheep", and absconding maistries, and coolies, were one of the great curses of the system and annually very large sums were lost to Planters by Maistris failing to come up and going off to Coorg or Malabar, and there being no extradition, the Planter was helpless.

With the competition of Rubber and Tea Planters and the higher wages offered, it was found necessary to organise the whole labour supply and the "Labour Commission" under the

auspices of the "United Planters' Association of Southern India" was started. Membership was optional, but about 100,000 acres of tea, rubber and coffee &c., came under the scheme and Rs.2 an acre levied, a sum of Rs2,00,000/- being collected annually. There is a highly paid Commissioner, two Assistant Commissioners and several other highly paid men and there is hardly an important town or village in Southern India that has not an agent or representative of the Labour Commission.

An absconder has no chance of getting away, he is traced from estate to estate and village to village and either compelled to work or disgorge his advance money. A monthly "Black List" published and circulated among members in which a "Roll of Dishonour" is carefully maintained. This system has practically eliminated the dishonest maistri.

The Labour Commission does not supply labour, but will advise its members where labour is available. The Planter has to make his own arrangement to get the labour. The Department investigates the solvency and capability of Coolie Maistries, and Recruiters sent to it and advises the Planter whether the applicant for an advance is trustworthy or not.

The Coffee Planters have to keep up and maintain large gangs from August until crop time, November, December, and they cannot rely on an uncertain labour supply and allow their crops to suffer for want of a little "Bunderbust". They have to feed, clothe and employ their coolies until their services are needed for estate work. The Planters generally take up Government contracts, generally road-work, and miles of road are maintained by the Planters in the malnad. (As the Planters do not want to make a profit, but simply to give work to their coolies. the roads under them are kept in good order and condition, and most of the allotment is spent on the roads). In many cases the European Planters lend their coolie to the neighbouring Indian friends and this year in Sallebile,

Koppa Taluk, on account of very short coffee crops, a good deal of arecanut garden work was done by coolies borrowed from Coffee estates.

We will now consider the conditions and requirements of the Arecanut grower.-

1. Large holdings and small holdings. Most of the gardens in Koppa appear to belong to large land-holders and 8 or 10 men in Koppa Taluk pay the bulk of the revenue . The land-holders sub-let their lands on "Moolgeni" or"Choligeni" tenure to sub-tenants, who cultivate the arecanut gardens, paying the land-lord the amount of the lease in money or kind as agreed on.

Large areas of nut garden land, said to be about 30% are lying uncultivated in the Koppa Taluk as these large land-lords cannot get sub-tenants, either because their demands are too high or from some other cause. But during my enquiries, I was often informed that if liberal terms were offered, there would be no dearth of sub-tenants. (But that, of course, is another story.) The cultivated gardens are sublet in small blocks, 3 to 5 acres is about the average of these holdings.

It is said to cost Rs.20 for manuring and Rs.40 for acre of cultivating an Arecanut garden annually.

Manuring. Two to four women are considered enough to cut, carry and bed down 50 head of cattle and to remove the manure from the sheds. This is done once or twice a week. On coffee estates, 60 coolies (10 men and 50 women) are considered necessary, to cut, carry and "Mulch" an acre of land and this should be the same in an arecanut garden. A gang of 20 coolies will do an acre in three days.

Cultivation. Twenty men are considered enough to dig an acre of a cultivated Coffee Estate, we will say it will take 40 to dig a nut garden. In two days a gang of 20 coolies will dig an acre. In 10 days a 5 acre block. The coolies have then to be disbanded unless other work can be found or made for them.

Small gangs of 5 or 6 coolies are often employed and it takes about 2 months to do the necessary work, requires long continued supervision, is very hard on the individual coolies and very often the shortworking season passes before the work is ~~commenced~~ completed.

For 5 acres a total expenditure of Rs.300/- is incurred, or about 1,000 coolies for the year. But this labour is not required to be spread out all through the year; it ~~is~~ has to be employed during a short working season, and every one wants labour at the same time and can't get it. As soon as the cultivation is finished, there is no work until harvesting commences, and that only requires a very small gang of more or less expert men. The ordinary coolie is of no use as he cannot climb and pick the crop. The work of harvesting the crop is generally done by contract at Rs.5 per 1,000 bunches, the produce of an acre, but it has to be done during a short period and the crop picked at the proper time, as it deteriorates, if left too long on the trees and there is also a loss in value of the prepared nut. There is therefore a great demand for men with the necessary technical skill, for harvesting and they are not available. The problem to solve is how to have a large supply of labour at certain specified short periods, and how to dispose of them when they are not required on the nut garden.

2. Want of "Bunderbust". From the conditions of his requirements of labour for short periods, the Arecanut grower is not able to employ a large gang. He therefore relies on some wandering Servegara who brings round a few anaemic decerpit coolies. This man is given a contract. The terms are so much an acre or number of trees, and generally a "Padi" or seer of rice for every day a coolie works and 3 cash a day for chillies and salt. If the coolies are employed on daily work, they get their "Padi" and Rs.4, 5, or 6 for every 30 days' work they do. At the end of the contract the "Servegara" generally succeeds in getting an advance, promising to come next season. He generally does not; But the Servegara is an enterprising and p...

persevering man and will return year after year, until he has built up some credit when he goes off with a big advance, or several big advances never to encumber that part of Mysore again. Of course, there are good and many honest "Servegars" but they are few and far between.

3. Insufficient, irregular and uncertain pay, irregular hours and constant change of work and want of care, accommodation and welfare of the imported coolies. By the system of working through a "Servegara" the Arecanut grower has nothing to do with the coolies. The "Servegara" is out to make money and he makes it out of the nut grower and he makes it out of his coolie by sweating and underpaying him.

There is no system on a nut garden, work commences at dawn and ends at any time after dark. Coolies are not kept at one kind of work until it is finished but are dodged about from one work to another.

There are no coolie lines or accommodation of any sort, huts are put up in the neighbourhood of water and the garden and there is no pretence of Medical aid of any kind.

4. The short periods for which labour is required and employed. The holdings being so small, a gang of coolies of 20 can finish all the cultivation on a 5 acre garden in under a month, and they have to be discharged. With the exception of 2 or 4 people tending cattle and carrying Soppu there is no work until harvesting.

This appears to me to be the greatest difficulty the Arecanut grower has with regard to his labour. There is any quantity of labour available from South Canara for work in the Kadur Malnad, but how to employ them after the work on the small holdings is completed is the problem to be solved.

I would suggest that groups of small holders should combine and get up a gang of coolies from South Canara through responsible men and work together taking up Road, Forest or other Government work when their garden work is finished. It is done by Coffee Planters, but it means combination and ---

co-operation.

I cannot suggest any other practical remedy nor can I see any difficulty in obtaining all the labour that is required. I certainly cannot see any reason why Government should be called upon to help an industry that is making from Rs.75/- to Rs.100/- profit on an acre of land, and does not help itself.

I am sure the "United Planters' Association of Southern India" would welcome the Arecanut growers, were they to join their Labour Commission, an organisation that is already started and working and doing very good work.

DISTRICT ECONOMIC SUPERINTENDENT,
KADUR DISTRICT.

REPORT ON " A ROUGH SCHEME FOR THE FORMATION OF LABOUR RECRUITING DEPOTS IN AND OUTSIDE THE MYSORE STATE" BY S.N.APPANNA IYENGAR ESQUIRE, B.A.? B.L.,

----------oOo----------

Mr.Appanna Iyengar says, "The European owners of coffe estates have solved their own problem, with their well organised Labour Scheme!" Before entering into the details of Mr.Appanna Iyengar's Scheme, it is as well to understand what the European Planters have done in the matter of labour, by establishing a Labour Commission.

Every Coffee, tea, or estate other than rubber joining and subscribing to the Labour Commission formed under the auspices of the U.P.A.S.I., pays an annual subscription of Rs.2/- and Rubber estates Re.1/- per acre. By this method, over Rs.2,00,000/- is raised annually to work the scheme, which is under an experienced organiser Mr.Aylmer Martins as Commissioner.

The U.P.A.S.I., Labour Commission is not a recruiting agency. The membership is not compulsory but voluntary. A number of estates have not joined. The duties of the Labour Commission are:-

(1) When a new writer, maistri, Servegara or Kanguny applies for an advance to bring labour to an estate subscribing to the Labour Commission, the applicant is sent to the Assistant Labour Commissioner or his agents of the District where the applicant resides, and the Assistant Labour Commissioner or his agents makes enquiries as to the solvency and capability of the applicant to supply labour. If the enquiries are satisfactory, applicant would get his advance or such a sum as the Labour Commissioner thinks would be safe.

(2) In the event of any estate requiring labour, the Labour Commissioner will inform the estate agent where labour is available and the local agent does all that lies in his

power to put the estate agent and labour in touch and communi cation with each other.

(3) Defaulters and absconders are hunted down and either sent with their coolies to the estate or the amount of advance recovered.

A list of defaulters generally known among the -- planters as the "Black List" is printed and circulated at frequent intervals and in many cases the simple threat of being put on the "Black List" deters maintries from becoming defaulters and induces them to fulfil their contracts. As the agents of the Labour Commission are established in almost every Distric in Southern India it is practically impossible for a defaulter to escape being caught and brought to book.

About half a lac of outstanding advances,/~~A~~/ a large portion of which was given up as lost money has been recovered by the Labour Commission during the year.

It will be seen from the above that the membership entitling an estate to join the Labour Commission is voluntary. It does not attempt the recruiting of labour, but is more for the protection of the planters who advance money and is a preventive of fraud. At the same time it acts as an intelligence Department and ascertains where labour is available and gives all the necessary information and help to enable the planters to get into touch with labour. Incidentally it has, in a measur brought down advances to a reasonable and more or less uniform amount.

The Ceylon Labour Commission, operating in Southern India is a Labour Recruiting Agency known as
and estate agents send over indents and advances for labour t the agency, which secures the necessary labour and sends them across to Ceylon. The present system is not working satisfactorily and is condemned by the bulk of the Planting community.

Mr.Appanna Iyengar proposes a compulsory Labour Tax or cess on all arecanut gardens and paddy or wet land cultivation.- which means, that Peter is going to be taxed to

enable Paul, to cultivate his (Paul's) lands. Nearly all the smaller cultivators working their lands by the aid of their families or on the system known as "Mi-alu" , a crude and popular form of co-operation in most villages, where ryots join together and plough each other's fields and do other urgent work, giving their labour in return for what they have received

A compulsory tax or cess levied over these poor hard-working and struggling people would be simply iniquitious.

The people who are complaining loudest of the shortness of labour are the large land-holders, men who have more land than they can cultivate or sublet at a highly profitable rental. They prefer to stick to and abandon their properties, rather than resign them for fear or somebody else, more capable, taking them up and working them

As a matter of fact there is no shortage of labour. Thousands of coolies come and have been coming, (before any Labour Commission was started), from South Canara to work on Coffee estates in the distant and more remote parts of the Malnad. Coffee Planters are and have been taking up road work to keep their coolies employed or lending them to their neighbours, the Indian Planters. There is nothing wrong with the supply of labour. What is wrong is the system employed by the arecanut planter. I think we may dismiss the Paddy cultivator pure and simple from our calculations and any scheme. He only requires coolies for a very limited period, ploughing, planting and reaping, with long intervals between the periods of work. He cannot afford to keep or employ them during the intervals, or pay them at five annas a man and three annas a woman per day. The arecanut grower also required his labour for short periods, but as most of them are also paddy cultivators, they are able to employ their labour either in the fields or nut gardens. The system that seems prevalent is, a Servegara comes along with a gang of coolies and takes up a contract with an arecanut grower to do certain contract work, pitting, digging, &c., and gets paid according to the contract

or he supplies coolies daily who receive from the arecanut grower one "Padi of rice" (about ¾ of a seer) and three pies cash (for chillies and salt). for every day he works. (or eight annas for every 30 days' work). At the end of the season or whenever the accounts are settled, the Servegara gets Rs.3/- to Rs.4/- for every month of 30 days that a coolie has worked. I was told in Narasimharajapura, this rate had been raised to Rs.5/- and Rs.6/-. The amount of rice doled out to the coolie is insufficient for a working man and if there are any children to be fed, the problem of how they manage to exist has not been solved. No one knows what amount of the money, if any, paid to the Servegara finds its way into the hands of the coolie. The result is that after a year or two of arecanut garden work coolies decline to go to nut gardens.

Another complaint of theirs is that they do not receiv any medical or other comforts and as their food is so poor they get steadily weaker and weaker and when not able to turn out to work,(as they only get paddy the days they work), - no food at all - also their work may be one day in the garden, another in paddy, and a third somewhere else- with irregular hours and unending labour - their day ends when it is too dark to do anything.

Compared with work in coffee estates, with their fixed hours, good cooly lines, unlimited supply of firewood. kamblies given free for the monsoon, medicines and medical attendance and subsistence allowance when sick, large advances (Rs.10/- per head), regular weekly allowances and money earned paid into their hands at the end of their time) compared with that of a coffee estate coolie the arecanut coolie leads a dog's life and does not get the care and comforts bestowed on a dog. The above discription of his life may be exaggerated but it is what many arecanut garden coolies who have left them to work on coffee estates, have told me.

Mr.Appanna Iyengar's scheme is delightfully vague. The only definite part of it is the establishment and its remunerations. We are told how many acres of arecanut gardens and paddy

fields are held, but there is no information as to how many of these acres have gone out of cultivation (say within the last five years) for want of labour.

Is it proposed or suggested that the Government is going to tax or levy a cess indiscreminately on all holders of areca gardens, paddy and wet lands? And, are those who have and can get labour to pay for the hopeless individuals that cannot help themselves?

Is Government going to pay advances (at Rs.10 a head, Rs.10,00,000), travelling allowance and feeding charges on 1,00,000 coolies, stored up until wanted or until they get employment? Who is going to be responsible for monies advanced to absconding coolies or those that die? Work in areca nut gardens and paddy lands have long intervals. When there is no work, are the coolies to be returned to the Depot, kept and fed until work commences again?

With the proposed organisation, if it @@ is able to get coolies, with a large supply of labourors the work in a garden will be finished within a very short period. Who is going to pay and feed the unemployed during the interval that the Labour Department is looking for other work?

It is admitted on all hands that there is an insufficient number of local coolies available in the malnad for necessary agricultural work. It is also admitted that there are thousands available in the neighbouring districts. It is also admitted that the European Planters living in the same part of the country and under similar conditions have all and more than the labour they require and solved the Labour problem.

The question is, why the European Planter who requires coolies by the hundred can get labour and the arecanut grower who only requires them in tens cannot get them.

If this question were answered, the remedy will be found.

In my humble opinion, the system of recruiting,

working and paying labour by the arecanut grower is wrong. If the arecanut grower will only cultivate what he is capable of, pay a fair day's wage for a fair day's work, he will solve his labour problem. It does not appear to me to be the business of Government to become Labour Recruiters. If the arecanut growers who are an educated and wealthy body of men, making a profit of about Rs.50/- an acre, are unable to combine and organise their labour, asceratin where it is available, and arrange to get it without Government assistance, they neither deserve help nor sympathy.

What is most urgently needed in Mysore is an Agricultural Labour Law, - a penal law that will bind a labourer taking an advance to work for a fair wage for a given period, so that he will be unable to desert his employer whenever he thinks he can earn more pay. at such times as when labour is urgently required for ploughing, planting or reaping, with a section of making the crimping of advanced labour penal.

The profit from agriculture is very uncertain, to which this is added the certain uncertainty of labour.

To criticise a scheme is as easy as falling off a tree, to propose a workable substitute is quite another matter

The present system employed by the coffee planters is a good one and is as good as any; it is working well and has stood the test of time and has not required spoon-feeding by Government.

Advance in season to trustworthy and honest maistries pay a fair wage for a fair day's work, pay the cooly what he earns and see to his well-being and comfort. And, the labour problem is solved.

The weak part of the Planters' method is that nearly all coolies have to be imported from British Territory Most of the monies are advanced there. Contracts cannot be enforced and there is no extradition. Civil suits fall through on account of the "Abign Santon" Law which prevails in South Canara and Malabar, and money is not recoverable. Most of

Magistrates in Mysore have no sympathy for the Planter and do not help in granting warrants under Act XIII of 1859.

The Labour Commission by recovering advances from defaulters in and out of Mysore have solved one of the greatest difficulties the Coffee Planters suffered under.

(Sd) Douglas W. Meppen,
Economic Superintendent,
Kadur District.

"Copy"

District Economic Superintendent,
Kadur District.

MEMO

On petitions received by the Dewan.

No.

Date of petition 13483

Name of petitioner.

Mr. K.Gopalan,B.A.,
C/O Mr. P.Krishnan,
Retired Tahsildar,
Tellicherry.

SUBJECT.

States that there is great scope for recruiting labour on the West Coast and that as the State is in need of labour for the several industries started, he will work as a Labour Recruiting Officer withthe Status of an Economic Superintendent &c.

Forwarded to the Chief Secretary to Government, [illegible]

26.8.18

Mr Kesavaiyar -

Will you kindly work this up somehow a note taking notice from [illegible]

4/9/18

WD 2,381—GPB—300—7-6-18

I have already submitted a note on this connection & the chief ordered with a draft order. The draft order was submitted for approval & issued & this advises Travancore Govt. that

To,

24/8/14

Sir M. Visweswariyya, B.A., L.C.E. K.C.I.E. 4675

Dewan of Mysore

Bangalore.

Sir,

In connection with the supply of West coast coolies to the Government Agricultural Farms at Hiryur andNagenhalli Mysore, which I had to undertake recently at the request of the Department of Agriculture, I have come to understand that there is very large demand for labour all over the State. I believe that this demand can be met by an organised system of regular recruiting on the West Coast where the conditions are just now very favourable. Most of the Coast products finding little or no export have fallen in prices by about 75 %, while the food grains which have to be imported largely sell at very high prices. As a result the pressure of population which is very great even in normal times has become very heavy so that people are inclined to emigrate rather than suffer their present privations. With the return of normal conditions the poorer classes are likely to find employment at home, for the many schemes of commercial and industrial enterprise that will be brought into operation immediately after the war are likely to use up all the labour available locally. By that time the prospect of good wages and settlement in Mysore should have become already widely known through emigrants already settled in the State. The time is therefore opportune for taking steps to ensure a steady steam of labourers and settlers who will either improve the lands that are now badly cultivated or bring under the plough such as are lying fallow.

The following Scheme is therefore respectfully suggested for consideration and approval.

I. A labour recruiting officer for the West Coast should be appointed of the status of an Economic Superintendent with two assistants on a pay of Rs. 30 each.

2. A depot should be established in a central place to accomodate the coolies until they can be sent in convenient numbers.

4/8/42

To,

Sir M. Visweswariyya, B.A., L.C.E. K.C.I.E. 11675

Dewan of Mysore

Bangalore.

Sir,

In connection with the supply of West coast coolies to the Government Agricultural Farms at Hiryur andNagenhalli Mysore,which I had to undertake recently at the request of the Department of Agriculture, I have come to understand that there is very large demand for labour all over the State. I believe that this demand can be met by an organised system of regular recruiting on the West Coast where the conditions are just now very favourable. Most of the Coast products finding little or no export have fallen in prices by about 75 %. while the food grains which have to be imported largely sell at very high prices. As a result the pressure of population which is very great even in normal times has become very heavy so that people are inclined to emigrate rather than suffer their present privations.With the return of normal conditions the poorer classes are likely to find employment at home, for the many schemes of commercial and industrial enterprise that will be brought into operation immediately after the war are likely to use up all the labour available locally.By that time the prospect of good wages and settlement in Mysore should have become already widely known through emigrants already settled in the State. The time is therefore opportune for taking steps to ensure a steady steam of labourers and settlers who will either improve the lands that are now badly cultivated or bring under the plough such as are lying fallow.

The following Scheme is therefore respectfully suggested for consideration and approval.

I. A labour recruiting officer for the West Coast should be appointed of the status of an Economic Superintendent with two assistants on a pay of Rs. 30 each.

2. A depot should be established in a central place to accomodate the coolies until they can be sent in convenient numbers.

3. Each cooly should be given his train fare and travelling expenses ,not exceeding Rs. I5,with Rs. IO in addition to enable him to clear his debts or to give to his people , the latter amount alone being recoverd from his wages in easy instalments.

4. Each cooly should be provided with a shed on the estate on which he works.

Each cooly should be paid daily wages varying from 6 to 8 annas according to the nature of the locality and work.

5. Each cooly will enter into an agreement with the recruiting officer to work for one year. It will be the duty of the recruiting officer to prosecute such coolies as have left their work before the expiry of the period provided they have returned to British territory.Separate arrangements may be made for their prosecution if the desertion is to some place in the State itself.

6.Those who want labour are to intimate their reqirements to the Government three months in advance depositing Rs 25 per cooly required.

7. The recruiting officer should be provided with a permanent advance of Rs. 500, to make advances to the coolies to meet their travelling expenses and their feeding charges while at the Depot.

In the case of permanent settlers the rules may be as under the scheme of Malnad Improvement,with the following modifications.

I. At least ten families should be settled in one place.

2.Dwellings and a well should be provided in advance.

3. The advance should be raised from I00 to I50 of which I00 should be paid on arrival the balance being paid in five monthly instalments of Rs ten each.

The travelling expenses of each family should be borne by Government.

I am prepared to work the above scheme with such modifications as the Government decides or as experience suggests.I have considerable experience of the West Coast people and inflence among them and I have considerable assurance that I shall be able to supply large numbers of coolies and settlers. I am a graduate

and have completed all tests required for a Deputy Collector's p
place. I am at present in Government service but feel that I can
do more useful work as a Recruiting officer as it has the sing-
ular advantage of serving the interests of a large class of poor
people as well as those of the State.

I beg to remain,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant

K Gopalan.

Bangalore.

16-8- 18.

From

K. Gopalan
C/o P. Krishnan avl.
Retired Tahsildar,
Tellicherry.
North Malabar.

Date of [illegible] 9-12-18

Petn. Regn. No. MEMO22

On petitions received by the Dewan.

17140

No.

Date of petition. 2nd December 18

Name of petitioner. Mr Hoskoppa Krishna Rao

9772-1

SUBJECT. Land

80-46

Further proposals in regard to the proposed labour scheme

The representation is from the ryots of Koppa Taluk and the Sub Taluk of Narasimharajapura —

med

Chief

Forwarded to the Secretary to Government,

8.12.18

Hosakoppa Krishna Rao
Land-Holder.

Hosakoppa P. O. (Koppa-Kadur)

Dated 2nd December 1918

To

Sir M. Visvesvaraya K.C.I.E.,

Dewan of Mysore,

Bangalore.

Dear Sir,

I crave permission to enclose herein (by registered post) the memorial largely signed by the ryots of Koppa Taluk. and the Sub Dy of Narasimharajapura.

As the subject is a very important one, vitally concerning the agricultural prosperity of Malnad people, I need hardly impress upon the necessity of your carefully considering the principles of the proposed labour scheme, before final sanction is accorded to any scheme.

Yours sincerely,

K Krishna Rao

Sir M. Visvesvaraya B.A., L.C.E., M. Inst. C.E., K.C.I.E.,

Dewan of Mysore,

B a n g a l o r e.

This Humble Memorial of the undersigned ryots of Koppa Taluk and the Sub-Taluk of Narasimharajapur in the District of Kadur.

Dated the 10th November 1918.

Most respectfully sheweth:--

That your memorialists forming the bulk of agricultural population of the Malnad Taluks of Koppa and Narasimharajapur have long been and are still gravely and grievously affected by the ever-increasing scarcity of labour for their bagayat plantations which form almost the only source for their living and also for their wet lands which. to a small extent, supplement their income.

2. This fact of the paucity of labour in the Malnad which was doubtless prominently noticed by you during your tours in our Taluk and was prominently drawn attention to by you in your Notes of Inspection thereof, has repeatedly and extensively been pressed upon your attention of late both from the Press and the Plat-form and seems at present to be engaging the favourable and sympathetic consideration of the Government as evidenced by your frequent references in favour thereof.

3. On a careful and analytical study of, and investigation into the whole question, your memorialists have come to the strong conclusion that half-and-half measures are absolutely no avail in such a vexed -- question with far-reaching consequences; that no labour Scheme can - possibly serve the lofty purpose which the Government have in view, unless it locates the chief recruiting centres in such parts of South Canara as would ensure the steady supply of labour to the Malnad by the most practical and least difficult methods and provides for the efficient and satisfactory control of the proposed agency operations by the appointment of an eminently experienced high grade officer of the Mysore Government to hold he balance evenly between the employers and employees here and there respectively and

that any labour scheme which does not contain these two important factors as essential principles thereof will surely not satisfy the agriculturists that really need and vehemently clamour for labour.

4. Your memorialists have looked, with great surprise, nay, consternation, into the scheme published in part II of the Mysore Gazette of the 24th October 1918, as appendix A. to the proceedings of the meeting of the Central Committee of the Malnad Improvement Scheme, as regards the constitution of the at-last- promised Malnad Labour Department and while submitting that their entire and unhesitating disapproval of the resolution No. VI (b) of the Central Committee, dated the 14th idem, requesting Government sanction towards the appointment of Labour District Superintendents, Agents &c, in some of the maidan taluqs for recruing labour to Malnad on salary and the other allowances as proposed by the Secretary (Mr. S.N.Appanna Iyengar) in his scheme, they (your memorialists) are strongly of opinion-- based on incontrovertible reasons-- that that scheme framed, unfortunately for the memorialists, with utmost inconsistency and on no reasonable principles, is a very disappointing and wasteful one from the point of view hereinafore described, in that it fails first, to recognise the basic principle on which alone any scheme must be framed in order to be practically beneficial and really workable, i, e. it proposes to constitute maidan parts as recruiting centres without taking into consideration the distance from which the maidan coolies have to be brought, the consequently large expenditure involved and above all the incurable aversion of maidan men, with any amount of encouragement, to the Malnad the very name of which is dreaded by them and that any attempt in this direction would, in the reasoned and humble opinion of your memorialists, be at best a costly and fruitless experiment of no practical benefit to those that suffer from the want of labour.

5. Your memorialists strongly depricate the exclusion of South Canara from the operations of the proposed labour scheme, as disclosed in the present and the third scheme of Mr. Appanna Iyengar (framed with astounding inconsistency) which stands now supported by a resolution of the Central committee, in the face of the recorded opinion agaist the maidan parts being made recruiting centres, as held out by the Sub Committee (appointed over two years ago) which discussed the whole question in all its aspects at its 3 meetings held for the purpose and of which the then

Deputy Commissioner of Shimoga, Mr. A.Subbrahmanya Iyer was president and the author of the present scheme, Secretary. The meetings were attended by gentlemen of all parts that are vitally concerned in the matter, one of them being Mr. Hosakoppa Krishna Rao whose proposals, made on close investigation in to the subject and wholly approved by all of us, are now before the Government. In this connection and for the purpose of finally exposing Mr. Appanna Iyengar's inconsistency, the memorialists can hardly do better than quote here that portion of the report of the Sub Committee which dealt with the place-limit of any labour scheme that could be organised :-

"(24th Jan 17) The sub committee are not however in favour of launching any costly scheme for the present; nor are they in favour of having any special agencies within the State as proposed by the Secretary, as it is rather hard to expect the maidan man to venture into the interior portions of the malnad for purposes of mere labour. The Sub Committee would therefore restrict the scheme only to the Canara Districts which have been for decades past the natural source of supplyfor labour required in the Malnad."

Apart from this practical experience about the S.Canara Coolies who it is who come even to day to the Malnad, in however scanty numbers, the memorialists do maintain that an average maidan many however encouraged, cannot be made to stand the ravages of the malnad rains and consequently the much-dreaded malnad climate of which the South Canara man has no fear , the climatic conditions of the malnad parts being identical with those of S.Canara, the differences being only in the degree of intensity. There is no reason therefore, why S.Canara on which the whole malnad has long depended and still depends for its supply of coolies who are well-acquainted with the peculiar bogayat cultivation works of malnad, being accustomed to them from times immemorial, should not be made recruiting centres.

6. Your humble memorialists feel it their duty to draw the sympathetic attention of the benign Government of H.H.the Maharaja to these essential points, constituting the basic principles of any labour scheme that may be sanctioned. to beseech for them the earnest and careful consideration that such an all important malnad problem vitally affecting the agriculturists, naturally deserves at their hands and most respectfully pray for the adoption of a satisfactory and really workable scheme, with South Canara as chief recruiting centre and under strict Govt. supervision and control, as early as possible, in preference to any other scheme that may now look well and patriotic on paper but will be found useless, when brought into actual operation.

And your humble memorialists shall as in duty bound, ever pray. for

for your long life and continued prosperity.

Your memorialists most humbly beg to subscribe themselves.

Your most obedient servants,

K. Shripati Rau Charu Das.

K. Chandrasekharaiya

B. Venkatasubbaku

H. Subba Khatta

ಮುದ್ದಮ್ಮನಮ್ಮಿಗಡಿ
ಪರಮೇಶ್ವರಭಟ್ಟರಮ್ಮು

K. Ramappaiah

B. M. Subba Rao

S. Sobhanadri Bhatta

N. S. Ramakrishnatha

M. Chinnaveerayya

H. Krishnappa

Proceedings of the Government of H.H.
the Maharaja of Mysore.

Lab 80-16-15

Read:-

Letter dated the 5th October 1917, from Mr. Hoskoppa Krishna Rao submitting for orders a final scheme drawn up by him for the labour supply in Malnad at a cost of Rs. 25,000 per annum..

2. Letter No. C. 344 dated the 9th October 1917, from the Deputy Commissioner and Chairman, Malnad Improvement, Shimoga District, submitting for sanction a scheme approved by the Central Committee for the organization of a labour bureau for the Malnad at a cost of Rs. 5,000 per annum, the cost being met out of the Supari Cess Fund collections of the Shimoga and Kadur Districts.

3. Petitions from the residents of South Canara, offering certain criticisms with reference to the Scheme prepared by the Malnad Improvement Committee.

4. Letter dated the 13th December 1917 from Mr. Karody Subba Rao, Udipi, expressing his views about the labour scheme -- approved by the select committee of the Malnad Improvement Committee.

5. Letter No. 4737 dated the 6th February

February 1918 from the Secretary, Economic Conference, stating that the scheme formulated by the Secretary, Central Committee, may be tried as it has the advantage of having been discussed at a meeting of the Central Committee of the Malnad Improvement Scheme.

6. Letter dated the 25th February 1918, from Mr. H. Krishna Rao, forwarding a copy of the Proceedings of the meeting of the Malnad Land-Holders' Association held at -- Hoskoppa on the subject.

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Order, No. G 20 208—13

Dated, 10.3.1918.

Since the introduction of the Malnad Improvement Scheme, which has affected the people in that area, thinking about the amelioration of their condition, the question of the supply of labour to the arecanut garden owners has been frequently urged for the consideration of Government. Much valuable thought has been bestowed on the subject, both by individual Members of the Malnad Improvement Committees and by the Committees themselves, as the result of which several schemes have been submitted for the consideration of Government, with a view to secure Government assistance and co-operation, while not taxing state finances to any great extent, Government appreciate the earnestness with which

which the details of a scheme of this kind have been threshed out, ~~and~~ after having -- carefully considered the subject in its several aspects ~~desire~~ to point out that the -- question of labour supply is essentially a social and economic problem, the success or failure of which depends upon the amount of co-operation there is ~~between~~ among the land owners themselves and their capacity to organise for a common purpose on definite principles. -- This question affecting, as it does, the interests of both employers ~~and the~~ as well as labourers, ~~and~~ besides being intimately connected with the question of wages and the conditions of employment is ~~was~~ one for private initiation assisted, if when necessary, by Government in matters relating to superintendence and advice.

2 It has been repeatedly urged however, that in the present state of the Malnad, initiative in a matter of this kind cannot be expected and that in order to infuse confidence into the minds of both the employer and the cooly and to check the evil influence of the uncontrolled Kangani, the interference of Government in the earlier stages of the scheme is necessary. Government agree that there is need for an organization of this kind and that a start may be made to induce the -- garden owners to combine for the economic developments of their gardens which form a valuable asset of the State. Government - are accordingly pleased to direct that an experiment be made in this direction in

respect

respect of the Taluks of Koppa and Thirthahalli in the manner and subject to the conditions set forth hereunder.

3. Before the establishment of a Labour Bureau on the lines recommended by the Shimoga District Committee, the Chairman of the Committee is requested to make a preliminary investigation into the following matters and submit a report to Government within 3 months.

(1) Whether three-fourths of the number of labour employing garden owners in the Taluks referred to, agree, in writing, to act through this department only, becoming members thereof, and subject to such rules and conditions as may be prescribed by the Department in respect of wages, manner of employment, hours of labour etc.,

(2) Whether the land owners will be prepared to contribute a moiety of the cost of the scheme. On these conditions being satisfied a labour recruiting agency will be stationed at Udipi as recommended by the Shimoga District Committee with the marginally noted establishment for dealing with the following matters:-

(1) To obtain information as to where when, what kind of labour and to what extent labour will be available within any specified labour supplying area.

(2) Ascertain the extent to which and the period during which labour will be required

in

3) for Nelli the employer of labour will provide adequate Sanitary arrangements by raising a suitable acreage cess.

1 Labour correspondent Rs. 200 + L.A. 50 + 50 fixed T.A. Rs.300
One Clerk " 40
Do. " 15
One peon " 8
3. Labour agents on 35/- each with fixed T.A. of Rs.10/- each " 135
Contingencies. " 50
Total. " 548
Cost per annum " 6776

N.B.) Maistries to be entertained on a monthly pay not exceeding Rs. 10/- a month to be supplemented by payment of Commission at 2 or 3% on the amount paid to the coolies supplied to each owner.

in the taluks taken up for consideration.

(3) Arrange for the preparation of a list of reliable Kanganies or cooly maistries.

(4) Suggest arrangements for regulating the payments to be made by employers -- either in the shape of wages or in the shape of advances.

(5) Supervise ~~ion of~~ cooly interests and prevent ~~ion of cooly~~ desertion.

(6) As far as possible undertake the steady supply of labour at short notice. The attention of the District Committee is invited to the fact that the weak point of the whole problem seems to lie in the fact that the recruiting Kangani is ordinarily an irresponsible person who tries to fleece the cooly and exploits the employer and the chief effort of the scheme should therefore be to minimise the Kanganis' evil influence by proper control. The appointment of paid maistries will, it is hoped, secure the above object and if a liberal commission is arranged to be paid to the maistry on the results of his work, the danger of his falling into a state of paid inactivity may be avoided.

The labour Agency will be under the control of the Shimoga District Committee assisted by an Advisory Board of 10 members, ~~9 of whom will be~~ elected from

from among the land owners who are members of the department, ~~the Chairman~~ the Govt. however, ~~being nominated by Government~~.

The scheme will be temporary for a period of two years and a moiety of the total cost in each year will be met out of the Supari Cess Fund the other half being contributed by the -- labour employing land owners, calculated on the basis of the acreage under each member's holding.

The Chairman, M.J.C. Shimoga, is also requested to submit draft rules for the working of the Bureau, together with the accounts, reports and forms that may be prescribed for the Bureau for the approval and order of Government.

C85 1819/18

Chief Secretary to Government.

3.9.18

To

The Deputy Commissioner & Chairman,
Malnad Improvement, Shimoga
Do- Do Kadur.
Do Do Hassan Dt.

T.D.

The Comptroller, Mysore Govt.
The Revenue Commissioner in Mysore
Mr. Hoskoppa Krishna Rao.

Copy to Secretary, Edn. & Agri. Departments.
Press Table.

Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.

GENERAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.

G. O. No. G. 20308-13—San. 80-16-15, dated 10th March 1919.

Labour Supply in the Malnad

Sanctions a scheme for the ——.

W D A1713-GPB—15-3-19—320

No. G. 20308-13—San. 80-16-15, dated 10th March 1919.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

GENERAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.

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Since the introduction of the Malnad Improvement Scheme which had the effect of setting the people in that area to think about the amelioration of their condition, the question of the supply of labour to the arecanut garden owners has been frequently urged for the consideration of Government. Much valuable thought has been bestowed on the subject, both by individual members of the Malnad Improvement Committees and by the Committees themselves as the result of which several schemes have been submitted for the consideration of Government, with a view to secure Government assistance and co-operation, while not taking state finance to any great extent. Government appreciate the earnestness with which the details of a scheme of this kind have been threshed out. After having carefully considered the subject in its several aspects, they desire to point out that the question of labour supply is essentially a social and economic problem, the success or failure of which depends upon the amount of co-operation there is among the land owners themselves, and their capacity to organise for a common purpose on definite principles. This question affecting, as it does, the interests of both employers as well as labourers, besides being intimately connected with the question of wages and the conditions of employment is, however, pre-eminently one for private initiative assisted, if and when necessary, by Government in matters relating to superintendence and advice.

2. It has been repeatedly urged, however, that in the present state of the malnad, initiative in a matter of this kind cannot be expected and that in order to infuse confidence into the minds of both the employer and the cooly, and to check the evil influences of the uncontrolled Kungani, the interference of Government in the earlier stages of the scheme is necessary. Government agree that there is need for an organisation of this kind and that a start may be made to induce the garden owners to combine for the economic development of their gardens, which form a valuable asset of the State. Government are accordingly pleased to direct that an experiment be made in this direction in respect of the taluks of Koppa and Tirthahalli in the manner and subject to the conditions set forth hereunder.

3. Before the establishment of a Labour Bureau on the lines recommended by the Shimoga District Committee, the Chairman of the Committee is requested to make a preliminary investigation into the following matters and to submit a report to Government within three months.

(1) Whether three-fourths of the number of labour employing garden owners in the taluks, referred to, agree, in writing, to act through this department only, becoming members thereof, and subject to such rules and conditions as may be prescribed by the department in respect of wages, manner of employment, hours of labour, etc.

(2) Whether the land owners will be prepared to contribute a moiety of the cost of the scheme, by raising a suitable acreage cess.

(3) Whether the employers of labour will provide for adequate sanitary arrangements for housing the labourers, etc.

4. On these conditions being satisfied, a labour recruiting agency will be stationed at Udipi as recommended by the Shimoga District Committee with the marginally noted establishment for dealing with the following matters:—

	Rs.
1 Labour correspondent Rs. 200 plus local allowance Rs. 50 plus fixed travelling allowance Rs. 50	300
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(1) Obtain information as to where, when, what kind of labour and to what extent labour will be available within any specified labour supplying area.

(2) Ascertain the extent to which and the period during which labour will be required in the taluks taken up for consideration.

(3) Arrange for the preparation of a list of reliable Kanganies or cooly maistries.

(4) Suggest arrangements for regulating the payments to be made by employers either in the shape of wages or in the shape of advances.

(5) Supervise cooly interests and prevent desertion.

(6) Undertake as far as possible, the steady supply of labour at short notice.

The attention of the District Committee is invited to the fact that the weak point of the whole problem seems to lie in the fact that the recruiting Kangani is ordinarily an irresponsible person who tries to fleece the cooly and to exploit the employer, and the chief effort of the scheme should therefore be to minimise the Kanganis' evil influence, by proper control. The appointment of paid maistries will, it is hoped, secure the above object and if a liberal commission is arranged to be paid to the maistry on the results of his work, the danger of his falling into a state of paid inactivity may be avoided.

5. The labour Agency will be under the control of the Shimoga District Committee, assisted by an Advisory Board of ten members elected from among the landowners, who are members of the department.

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7. The Chairman, Malnad Improvement Committee, Shimoga, is also requested to submit draft rules for the working of the Bureau, together with the accounts, reports and forms that may be prescribed for the Bureau, for the approval and order of Government.

C. S. BALASUNDARAM IYER,
Chief Secretary to Government

To—The Deputy Commissioner and Chairman, Malnad Improvement, Shimoga.
Do do do Kadur.
Do do do Hassan.
The Comptroller, Mysore Government.
The Revenue Commissioner in Mysore.
Mr. Hosakoppa Krishna Rao.
PRESS TABLE.

Exd.—C.R.